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## The Chronicle.

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### THE GOLD CLIQUES AND THEIR STRUGGLES.

The loan market is in an anomalous state, disturbed by the gold cliques and showing a vast amount of capital seeking investment in call loans in preference to discounts, and depressing the rates of interest on the former to a very low point. In consequence there is an unusual disposition to seek time-loans, but the prospects for the opening of the fall trade are regarded as favorable. In some departments we have already unusual activity. The amount of goods withdrawn from bond under the extended free list and the reduced tariff is very large, and the mercantile demand for gold has combined, with speculative causes, to advance the premium. The gold cliques are extremely busy and both the bulls and the bears are affirmed by Wall street to be under time engagements amounting in the aggregate to fifty or sixty millions, about evenly distributed between the long and short speculators. Of course these figures are extravagant and far beyond the truth. But the operations on both sides are believed to be vast beyond all recent precedent. How far they will be able to affect the price of gold, now that foreign exchange is so low and gold shipments have fallen off, is a question very anxiously discussed, and the prevalent opinions are conflicting.

With a view probably to operate on the gold market,

the story is again repeated that a European attempt is to be made to fund the public debt under the loan acts of 1870 and 1871. For many reasons financial and political, there is no probability of any such effort being made this year, either here or abroad, although it is rightly argued that if France can make so vast a loan at 6 per cent. we ought to be able to borrow at 4 per cent. The London *Spectator* has some timely suggestions as to the ignorance of the English public of the value and cheapness of our securities. It is singular that some of our enterprising American bankers in London cannot, with all their experience in popularizing securities, and reaching the masses of investors, contrive to put in active operation some more effective means of reaching the vast masses of English capital that would gladly invest itself in United States bonds, if proper efforts and facilities were put forth. The European demand for our securities must become much more active and persistent before any new funding operations can be undertaken there with advantage. In some respects the former funding operation, and the consequent calling in of our Five-Twenties seems to have injured rather than helped the popularity of the bonds in foreign markets. It is true that the paying off of so large an amount of our debt in gold has a tendency to strengthen our credit. But the foreign bondholders are not accustomed to see Government bonds called in and paid off in this summary way, and they have a preference for some investments which can offer greater permanence. Accordingly they choose other securities. This is one reason out of many why the United States Five-Twenties make slow progress abroad, and why a funding operation, looking to foreign money markets for its basis of operations is of so small promise.

The time will come, however, when some new efforts must be made; and it is worth while to consider whether our next funding operation abroad ought not to be a permanent loan like the British consols or the French rentes. The advantages of such permanent bonds are conspicuous. They would possess an element of popularity which our Five-Twenties and Ten-Forties, with their five and ten years options, have sadly lacked. Our preference for these short options has cost the National Treasury prodigious sums in the past. It had its origin in a very laudable but futile intention to pay off the principal of the national debt at par without being compelled to pay a premium. Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, used to insist much on this feature of controllability. He forgot that this sort of controllability meant high rates of interest, and that it is a privilege which may be too dearly bought. As we must ere long make another effort to put down the rate of interest on our debt to 4 or 4½ per cent, it is right that we should consider whether the controllable bonds should not give way

to such as are better known, more popular and possessed of more *prestige* in Europe. At present, however, and with a view to the gold market and its movements, all rumors about funding operations are, as we have said, premature.

#### THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THE COMPTROLLER.

The severe comments of the press on the expansion of our credit system have induced the Comptroller of the Currency to submit to the banks of this city some questions as to the abuses of our banking institutions particularly in regard to the alleged expansions, the defective reserves, and the enforcement of the usury laws. He will, we hope, elicit general written responses to his enquiries, and in some appropriate way they can with advantage be given to the public. As to the usury laws there is a great preponderance of public opinion against them. We have repeatedly had occasion to show that the usury laws are powerless to prevent the open and scandalous exaction of high rates of interest whenever the money market is active. As they thus fail in their only supposed advantage, why not repeal them? If their operation is so notoriously mischievous that they have been facetiously called in the street "a set of laws to protect usurers against their victims," then, surely, a united effort should be made to obtain rid of them. It is a good thought of the Comptroller to get the opinions of our most experienced bank officers on these subjects, which will naturally claim a prominent place in his annual report. It is also worth while to inquire why in the past all the efforts to have these laws repealed have invariably miscarried, and why in this State, which is the great monetary centre of the country, the usury laws are more barbarous than in any other State of the Union. Such an exposition ably given by practical and influential minds might be useful in stimulating and directing a resolute effort to get rid of these obnoxious laws next year; and, without doubt, the great obstacle to success has been a want of union on the part of the friends of free trade in money.

We do not, however, believe that high rates for money would be established as the result of such a repeal. On the contrary the rate of interest would probably be more steady and lower. This question of usury is closely connected with that of reserves. One legitimate object of a bank officer is of course to make good profits for his stockholders. If he is obliged to keep 25 per cent of his assets in unproductive reserves, he is tempted to charge higher rates for lending the remainder, and if he cannot get high rates of interest he is tempted to lend more than is safe, and to let his reserves run down. On this subject of reserves we suppose there is not a single bank officer of respectability who would venture to recommend openly a relaxation of the strict rule enforcing on every bank the duty of keeping a minimum of 25 per cent. Still many of the banks habitually violate the rule. The habit is growing and is of the most vicious tendency.

The Comptroller is bound by his office to warn all delinquent banks, and he is armed with power to prevent their making loans or dividends until their reserves are made up. We trust he will fulfill his duty with vigor. Now that the fall season is approaching, the banks should be urged to strengthen themselves if they refuse to do it without compulsion. The task of keeping reserves is of course expensive, for it keeps a large part of the funds of a bank idle. But the functions of the reserve are to give stability and safety to the whole organism. A bank without a reserve is like a ship without ballast, and is likely to founder in the first storm. Rarely has any question of bank policy commanded so great a share of public anxiety in financial circles, and the reason is obvious.

Since 1857 the banks have never been so weak in reserves, or so remiss in protecting themselves. Of course there are exceptions both numerous and powerful among our city banks. But, suppose these strong banks in some financial panic become distrustful of their weaker associates; refuse to lend them their credit; and resolve, in self-defence, to retire from the Clearing House, and to form a new one of their own. Such an event, however, deplorable and pregnant with disaster, has more than once menaced our financial stability. To render it impossible nothing more is necessary than for such banks as are now too much expanded to take in sail, and to do it at once. With the calling in of the Clearing House certificates the reserves of the National Banks throughout the country are more and more concentrating here. Our city banks have, therefore, a wider obligation in regard to this part of their policy.

But this is only part of the case. Another remedy is suggested against the present inflation of bank credits. It is proposed that Congress shall pass a law forbidding any National Bank from lending or discounting more than three times the amount of its capital. This proposition has never yet been adopted in this country or elsewhere. But it is urged by men of the highest repute for sound judgment, ripe experience, and financial success. A glance at the bank statement in another part of this issue will suffice to show how needful is some such salutary rule, but its establishment ought to require no interposition from Congress.

#### FRANCE AND HER NEW LOAN.

There is something impressive and almost sublime in the patience of the French people under their national misfortunes, and in their solemn thanksgivings at Notre Dame over the success of the new loan. France, as one of the speakers said the other day in the Chamber of Deputies, "may now regard her sufferings as an expiation and not as a retribution of the past." It remains to be seen how far she will act out, and incorporate in her national life this pacific devout spirit so full of hope and of promise. Meanwhile, she has many things to stimulate her in the amazing material progress she is making, both since the war and even during the very time her fairest territory lay in the grasp of the invading hosts of Germany. The official tables for the first five months of 1872, give a very suggestive view of this recuperative power of France. They are as follows:

##### GROWTH OF FRENCH COMMERCE.

	Imports.		
	1872. France.	1870. France.	1869. France.
Articles of food.....	311,305,000	258,694,000	249,345,000
Raw materials and natural productions	805,700,000	899,546,000	757,685,000
Manufactures.....	214,547,000	132,175,000	111,188,000
Other articles.....	70,883,000	64,037,000	55,104,000
Total francs.....	1,402,335,000	1,354,452,000	1,173,320,000
dollars.....	\$280,467,000	\$270,890,400	\$234,664,000
	Exports.		
	1872. France.	1870. France.	1869. France.
Manufactures.....	806,255,000	725,014,000	699,046,000
Articles of food, raw materials, and natural productions.....	551,978,000	521,112,000	516,767,000
Other articles.....	74,907,000	57,017,000	49,386,000
Total.....	1,433,140,000	1,303,143,000	1,265,199,000
dollars.....	\$288,628,000	\$260,628,600	\$253,039,800

Scarcely another instance is on record where any nation in Europe after a disastrous war, the invasion and occupation of her territory, the destruction of her armies, the bombardment of her capital, the overthrow of the throne and the establishment of a revolutionary government, still went on increasing her commerce so that the imports during the very year of the war were greater, and the exports greater, than those of the year preceding, and even increased during the subsequent year. The customs duties have also augmented, but to an extent inferior for some unexplained reason to what was expected from the increase of the new



taxes. As to the movements of the precious metals they are very curious and well deserve more study than we can give to them. The aggregates are subjoined :

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER JANUARY TO MAY.

	Imports.		
	1872. Francs.	1870. Francs.	1869. Francs.
Gold bullion.....	8,598,993	32,708,650	71,989,297
Gold coin.....	37,426,140	22,180,100	122,529,147
Silver bullion.....	19,246,331	17,953,254	29,313,150
Silver coin.....	97,713,012	30,225,240	49,045,257
Total francs.....	162,984,476	103,067,344	272,876,851
dollars.....	\$32,596,895	\$20,613,449	\$54,575,370
	Exports.		
	1872. Francs.	1870. Francs.	1869. Francs.
Gold bullion.....	5,632,250	38,382,500	35,079,837
Gold coin.....	45,993,000	59,511,000	73,553,292
Silver bullion.....	4,859,800	19,571,300	29,186,279
Silver coin.....	16,417,880	13,787,400	27,969,473
Total francs.....	72,902,930	131,252,100	165,788,881
dollars.....	\$14,580,586	\$26,250,420	\$33,157,776

The exports being deducted from the imports, the stock of gold and silver will be found to have increased by 90,081,546, or \$18,016,305.

This excess of specie imports over the exports is almost incomprehensible, after the payment of nearly half a milliard to Germany this year, and three half milliards in 1871. Taking the entire period of seventeen months, from the 1st January, 1871, down to the end of May, 1872, during which the payment of the 481 millions was effected, the movement of gold and silver, as given by the official tables, was thus reported :

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM JANUARY, 1871, TO MAY, 1872.

	Exports.		
	Francs.	Francs.	\$
Year 1871.....	528,825,636		
Five months of 1872.....	72,902,930	601,728,566	120,345,713
	Imports.		
	Francs.	Francs.	\$
Year 1871.....	286,082,407		
Five months of 1872.....	162,984,476	449,064,883	89,812,977
Balance of exports.....		152,663,683	30,532,736

These facts are strange and extremely suggestive. They show that France has paid to Germany nearly two milliards or \$481,000,000, in something else than gold and silver. Of these she has lost, during the payment, the insignificant sum of thirty million dollars. The question is how has the payment been made? If not in specie was it in goods? A foreign debt can be paid as well in goods as in gold. But, strange to say, the imports of goods exceed the exports by 486,831,000 francs, or \$97,366,200. The figures show that France, during the 17 months, imported 97 million dollars more than she exported. Consequently, she had \$578,000,000 to pay instead of 481 millions. Now let us turn again to the tables of gold exports. They give a balance of 30 millions, so that the 578 millions is reduced to 548 millions. How was this vast indebtedness discharged? It will not do to say that it was paid in bank notes, for the latter circulate very little out of France and are unavailable, except temporarily, for the discharge of debt abroad. Nor could payment be ultimately made in bills; for these would have found their way back for liquidation in exchange for goods or for coin.

The solution lies doubtless in two facts; first, in the foreign securities which were formerly held in France but are now held elsewhere, and have been exported in vast amounts to Germany. France has paid her foreign debt by the export of securities of English, American and Continental, and, to some extent, by the export of her own government bonds, as we have done for many years past. But secondly, there are the network of railways in the annexed premiums, which diminished the debt by some \$65,000,000, so that the balance to be paid by securities was 483 millions, which was a considerable aggregate, and spread over 17 months, involved a movement of 29 millions a month or a million dollars a day, a sum about equivalent to one-half of the aggregate exports of France to foreign countries.

The ease with which the past payments have been effected of the indemnity monies is supposed to afford a good augury for the future. Is this expectation justified in regard to the new loan just negotiated, and the payments of which it will form the basis to Germany? The question comes up in a practical shape, and as we answer it so will be our forecast of the money markets of Europe and partly of our own. For its full solution we need to know many things which are at present doubtful. In particular we require to learn whether any great amount of foreign securities remain in France with which future payments can be made, or whether the whole of such as are available has been sold off and exported in the recent payments. Secondly, we require to know how the facilities offered to foreign investors will succeed in giving a permanent lodgement to the new loan abroad. The following are the arrangements for this purpose, which extend to London, Belgium, Frankfurt and Berlin, and as will be seen are admirably adapted to the end in view, and are extracted from the *London Times* :

At Paris the transactions are enormous, surpassing anything known in the history of the Bourse. Sales and purchases of £400,000 stock in single bargains are frequent. All the transactions being time bargains, thus far not a shilling of money has passed. Everybody, from the banker down to the hall porter, prepares for the subscription, and keeps money ready. By an arrangement with the brokers, all stocks quoted for time bargains will serve in lieu of cash for the subscription. Still greater facility will be given in Berlin and other foreign markets, where the bankers and banks get  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent commission, and therefore have a considerable margin. A Syndicate has been formed for selling to the Government 700,000,000 francs of foreign bills, and the operation being thought very profitable, participations are eagerly sought after. Money is very abundant, and will be more so after the subscription, as large amounts of bills have been drawn for the purpose, which will fall due long after the amount has been returned to the public. It is now believed that the loan will be subscribed for at least six or seven times.

It is doubted if the application for the French loan will be very enormous from this side, no special facilities having been accorded to prevent the necessity of meeting the deposit of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in actual cash. Large speculative operations have, however, been entered into, and many transactions have consisted of the sale of "results"—that is to say, a person applying for £100,000, or any other amount selling at a certain price, would be simply bound to deliver so much stock as might be allotted to him.

FRENCH NATIONAL LOAN, 1873 (for three milliards of francs in 5 per cent Rentes, at the price of 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.)

The deposit required on application is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; the exchange on this deposit having been fixed at 25.43—viz., for 125f. Rentes, or 2,500f. nominal capital or £100 stock—362f. 50c., £14 5s. 1d.

The balance—namely, 70 per cent—is payable in 20 equal installments, the first on the 21st of September, 1872, and the remaining 19 on the 11th of each month, from the 11th of October, 1872, to the 11th of April, 1874.

The interest will be payable quarterly, (in London, at the fixed exchange of 25f. 30c. per pound sterling,) the first coupon falling due on the 16th of November, 1872.

The allotments on the subscriptions will be pro rata, according to the proportion which will be fixed by the Minister of Finance at Paris; and should the whole amount applied for be in excess of the amount to be allotted, the balance of the deposit not required will be returned.

After the allotment discount on anticipatory payment of any or all of the subsequent installments will be allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum. This rate will remain in force till the 31st of October, 1872, after which it is subject to modification by Ministerial decree.

Applications must be made not later than 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the 29th of July, to either the Financial Agency of the French Government No. 4 Lothbury; Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., or Messrs. N. M. Rothschilds & Sons.

Two-thirds of the aggregate will be allotted, as is supposed, in France, and one-third in other countries. For complete details we must await fuller information. Moreover, another element in the calculation is the extent to which the Bank of France will avail itself of the permission to increase the volume of the currency, and how far derangement of business may result from such action. The same law which authorized this new loan also authorized the enlargement of the bank note issues from \$560,000,000 to \$640,000,000—the most gigantic aggregate of paper money ever issued by any bank, and with few exceptions by any government in the world. The present issues of the bank are \$485,045,000. Still the paper, we believe, has never

yet depreciated two per cent, and is now said to be only at the discount of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per mille. Before the war the bank circulation was \$297,940,000, which formed the currency of France, together with some 150 to 200 millions of dollars of coin, the place of which has probably been taken by the new small bank notes. How much more can be issued without depreciation is doubtful. We trust the bank, as heretofore, will be preserved from venturing on the experiment, though she will be sorely tempted, as the profits to be made are large, and every million of circulation set afloat is so much capital borrowed without interest, and lent at a handsome profit.

The danger of depreciation in France lies chiefly on her small note circulation, and the restriction of the small note issues is one potent preventive. An official report shows that there are at present in circulation bank notes of 5 francs (\$1) to the amount of twenty million francs (\$4,000,000); of 20 francs (\$4) for two hundred and seventy-four million francs (\$54,800,000), and of 25 francs (\$5) for two hundred and nine million francs (\$41,800,000). The circulation of France is therefore as follows:

	Francs.	\$
Large notes.....	1,922,225,000	384,445,000
Twenty-five francs (\$5).....	209,000,000	41,800,000
Twenty francs (\$4).....	274,000,000	54,800,000
Five francs (\$1).....	20,000,000	4,000,000
Total circulated francs.....	2,425,225,000	485,045,000

It had been safer if the law for increasing the circulation had been restricted by a provision limiting the increase to large notes which experience shows to be so much less gifted with the power of inflation than small ones. It does not appear, however, that any such restriction was imposed or thought of, and consequently an additional and perfectly needless element of trouble is left in the working of the new loan.

#### THE VICTORS AND THE SPOILS.

The spoils of victory, in ancient and in modern warfare, have so often caused quarrels among the conquering chieftains, that the enemies of Germany have been tempted to look forward with some complacency to the chances of discord between the various states of the Empire over the distribution of the rich prize so speedily conquered by their united army. Such discord does not seem at present very likely. At least, an agreement has been made to prevent it, and has received the solemn sanction of the Imperial legislature. This law prescribes what shall be done with the indemnity money as it is received from France, and devotes it to two general purposes.

First, it is to pay certain appropriations voted by the Reichsrath, the nature and extent of which have been definitely determined; and secondly, the residue, whatever it may eventually prove to be, is divided *pro rata* among the various states. Let us look at both these heads of disbursement. The one of the most public interest just now is that last referred to—the sum to be distributed among the German States. For reasons we will presently give, we estimate this residue at \$600,000,000, but it is liable to be further reduced by additional appropriations. Whatever be its amount, however, it is to be distributed according to the following rules. Three-fourths of it are to be allotted in proportion to the military preparations of each State during the war. One-fourth is to be allotted according to the number of soldiers enrolled in 1871. The distribution offers, therefore, a rather intricate mathematical problem. The systematic German mind has worked on this problem, and has elaborated a formula responsive to it. With this formula for our guide, we easily find out—when we know the aggregate of indemnity money to be divided—what is the precise sum to which the total share of each

State will reach. Thus North Germany is to have about four-fifths, and of what is left Bavaria is to have nearly two-thirds. Assuming that the amount to be divided will be 600 millions, the formula will distribute it as follows.

	Part.	Amount.
North Germany.....	107,679,125	\$488,708,660
Bavaria.....	14,538,825	65,981,396
Wurtemberg.....	4,345,450	19,730,670
Baden.....	3,768,450	17,102,667
South Hesse.....	1,869,975	8,486,667
	132,301,825	\$600,000,000

The reason of this complex method of allotment was to obviate a difficulty. Prussia had for years been making military preparations anticipatory of war. Consequently, she had accumulated vast stores, and her contributions of *matériel* much surpassed her more pacific neighbors of South Germany, and comprehended nearly 82 per cent. of all that was raised for the Imperial army. Hence Berlin proposed to make the distribution of the indemnity money depend wholly on the contributions of war material; for that would give 82 per cent. of the indemnity to Prussia and North Germany, leaving the other States but 18 per cent., although their co-operation was so indispensable and their armies contributed so much to the success of the war.

South Germany denied that the scale of the military preparations was the equitable measure for the division of the spoils. A compromise was effected. Three-fourths of the indemnity were allowed to be divided as Prussia wished. The remaining one-fourth was set apart for division on the other principle contended for by South Germany, namely, in proportion to the number of men equipped for the field. This curious controversy could scarcely have arisen in this country, or it would at least have assumed a different shape. In any case our population would have been the basis of distribution, and as happened under Van Buren's administration, the distribution of any Treasury surplus would have only caused a struggle whether the electoral vote or the representative vote should prescribe the rule of apportionment.

In the life-time of the present generation there is little danger that we shall be tempted by another such distribution. Meanwhile it is our settled financial policy that any amount, small or great, that remains as a surplus in our Treasury, shall go to the liquidation of the national debt. Perhaps it might have been well for Germany if she had adopted one of these two principles of allotment. Still, if she had done so,—had she distributed the indemnity money according to the population, or in a general liquidation of the public debts, Berlin would have got less than she conceived to be her equitable share. How much less is shown in the following table of the public debts of North and South Germany. This table excludes the war loans, which are provided for before the indemnity money is distributed.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.		
	Population.	Public Debt.
North Germany, &c.....	31,246,503	\$537,973,456
Bavaria.....	4,824,421	141,331,985
Wurtemberg ..	1,778,396	78,987,500
Baden.....	1,434,970	69,934,944
Hesse.....	823,138	12,223,115
German Empire.....	40,107,428	\$840,450,000

As to the Germans, as we have said, the existing apportionment appears to suit them exactly. For first, it has the advantage that it leaves each of the States perfectly free to make any use they choose of the money which they have won in the war; and secondly, it puts an end to all difficulty of distribution, harmonizes conflicting views, and satisfies South Germany too.

Besides this residue of 600 millions to be distributed in Germany we have to notice the other part of the indemnity fund—that part which has been, or is to be, spent for general purposes. Let us see how much there is of this general fund and whither it has gone. The whole sum



which Germany has exacted from France is 1,141 million dollars, of which 660 millions are still to be paid, so that 481 millions have been in one way or the other paid already. This will appear from the subjoined table:

INDEMNITY MONEY RECEIVED AND TO BE RECEIVED BY GERMANY.	
The five milliards of indemnity payment.....	\$1,000,000,000
The ransom of Paris.....	40,000,000
The interest due March 3, 1871.....	30,000,000
The undisbursed tax revenues to December, 1871.....	11,015,000
	<hr/> \$1,081,015,000
Interest, at 5 p. c., from March, '72, to March, '74, on \$600,000,000.....	60,000,000
Total cash to be received.....	\$1,141,015,000
Amount still to be received.....	660,000,000
Amount already received.....	<hr/> \$481,015,000

The question is what has become of these 481 millions? The German Government is not very communicative, and is not compelled to publicity as is the Government of the United States or of England; still from the payments, and estimates, and appropriations, which have been reported to the two branches of the Legislature, some figures have been published which we throw together in the following table under three heads:

GERMAN DISBURSEMENTS OF THE INDEMNITY MONEY.	
1. War expenditures to end of 1871:	
Army.....	\$146,345,000
Marine.....	955,000
Postal department.....	665,000
Telegraph department.....	670,000
War preparations.....	7,420,000
Interest of North German war debt.....	415,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,980,000
Compensation to shipping trade.....	9,060,000
Replacement of war damages.....	3,000,000
Fortresses and miscellaneous.....	47,500,000
Indemnities and pensions.....	60,000,000
Total war expenses, 1871.....	<hr/> \$278,910,000
2. Subsequent expenses of Germany:	
Purchase money of railroads in Alsace and Lorraine.....	\$65,000,000
German railways, repairs and reconstruction.....	8,580,000
Indemnities and dotations.....	39,525,000
Army and navy, 1872, extraordinary expenses.....	7,130,000
Pensions.....	11,025,000
Tax and excise credits abolished.....	14,850,000
Imperial war treasure.....	30,000,000
Total already spent.....	<hr/> \$176,100,000
3. Further expenses in process of liquidation:	
Claimed by various States for war expenses.....	\$45,000,000
Fortifications of Alsace and Lorraine.....	29,440,000
Military buildings at Berlin.....	2,500,000
Aggregate of further expenses.....	<hr/> 76,940,000
	<hr/> \$331,050,000

From these figures we see that Germany has hoarded a war treasure of 30 million dollars, and has paid out 278 millions for war expenses, besides 146 millions for other purposes. We thus get a total of 454 millions of dollars out of the 481 millions to be accounted for. But this is not all. The third item of the table shows other expenditures which are going on, and when complete these will consume 77 millions, making a total of 531 millions. To the reported sums a margin may safely be left of 10 millions for miscellaneous expenses. If this be added we have 540 millions as the aggregate expenditure of Germany, which leaves just 600 millions to be divided, as we have computed above. Of course, with the limited means of information accessible at this distance, we can only hope to reach approximately to the truth. The investigation is not, however, without importance, as it brings to light some of the secret springs under which the money markets of Europe are tremulous as well as our own.

We learn, in particular, two things—first, the reason why that gigantic pressure which Germany so often exerted of late by locking up money, has been so promptly checked, and has done so little harm. It has been checked by the strong arm of necessity. Germany could not hoard much money if she would. She had to pay out her funds as fast as she could extract them from the exhausted coffers of France. Secondly, we see that the necessity for this prompt paying out of the indemnity money will be at an end shortly. Hence the Government will be more likely

to hoard its money more than ever before. How this new state of things may disturb the movements of Europe and American finance, or may keep those movements tranquil during the approaching Autumn, it is easy to see.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

**WESTWARD FREIGHTS BY RAIL.**—During the past fortnight the three trunk lines to the West, the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania, have agreed upon a new tariff on westward freights which, as compared with the tariff of December 15, in force up to the 1st instant, shows a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent on all classes. The reason assigned by the companies for this reduction is the low rates charged by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Grand Trunk of Canada, by which these lines have secured a very large share of the limited westward traffic, and the consequent diversion of trade from New York to Baltimore, Boston, Portland and other cities. We are glad to know that our railroad managers have at length discovered that their interests and those of New York shippers are closely identified. And yet we do not accept this reason as the controlling one for the change. A more probable theory is that the reduction has been made solely with a view to preparing the way for a very considerable advance as soon as the fall trade has fairly begun. It is a well known fact that all of these roads have entered into contracts with large shippers for the transportation of freights at a fixed rate for a term of years, and the easiest and surest way to abrogate their contracts is to induce holders to surrender them by the offer of low rates and the promise of a more liberal policy of management in the future. We cannot think, however, that shippers would be wise in trusting too much to the liberality of the companies. With the close of canal navigation, if not sooner, the rates will surely be advanced, and a further advance may be expected early in the winter. The present reduction cannot, therefore, be more than temporary, and should the companies succeed in obtaining the surrender of outstanding contracts they will, doubtless, take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to make up for any present loss of profits on traffic. We have learned from experience that the managers of the lines connecting this city with the west shape their policy with very little regard for the commercial interests of New York, and it is scarcely probable they will make any great reforms until competition shall become so active that the monopoly now existing shall be no longer possible.

**THE SUGAR INTERESTS OF LOUISIANA.**—The efforts now making by the Louisiana planters to give a new and healthy impetus to the sugar-growing and manufacturing interests of that State give promise of accomplishing important results. One movement in this direction has been to send a planter of large experience to the Dutch East Indies to procure a new stock of cane for planting. That which is now grown has become "hard shelled," deficient in juice and difficult to treat in the mill, owing to the fact that very heavy machinery is required to compress it enough to extract the saccharine matter from it. The cane, being a tropical plant, deteriorates in a semi-tropical climate, the sap becoming thinner and the proportion of hard, woody fibre increasing each year. It has therefore been determined to reset the plantations, so far as may be possible, with cane fresh from the East Indies, and it is believed that with the increased production and improved quality of sugar thus secured the business can be firmly re-established on a profitable basis. The deterioration of the cane has not been the only cause which has contributed to depress the industry. The lack of capital and the inefficiency and increased cost of labor have had much to do with it, but the planters are now in a position, we think, to adopt better and more effective methods of culture, and to make whatever improvements are desirable in the machinery of their sugar houses. There is also a noticeable improvement in the disposition of the blacks to work steadily for fair wages; and planters who deal justly with their hands have no difficulty in procuring all the labor they want. We certainly hope the sanguine expectations of those engaged in this important industry will be realized, and that the sugar plantations may again become a source of wealth to the State.

**THE NEW SEAMEN'S EXCHANGE.**—The opening of the long talked of Seamen's Exchange in this city, in conformity with the provisions of the new shipping law, gives a practical direction to the efforts to protect sailors on shore from the dangers and

temptations to which they have hitherto been subjected. The schemes to accomplish this end which have been undertaken by private individuals and charitable societies have not met with the success they merit, because of the absence of any legal authority in the hands of such persons or societies for the suppression of the abuses practised by the keepers of sailors boarding houses in robbing their victims and shipping them while intoxicated. Under the new law no sailor can be shipped or discharged in this port except in the presence of a United States commissioner, and no boarding house keeper or runner is permitted to board a ship until she shall have been twenty-four hours in port. The effect of this law will be to suppress the gravest and most serious of the abuses hitherto existing. At the new exchange, where the shipping commissioner has his office, a reading room, well supplied with papers and periodicals, has been opened, which will afford the sailors a pleasant lounging place, and here they will receive such advice as will enable them, if so disposed, to avoid the dangers into which they are so easily betrayed by the "land sharks" who lie in wait for them. It is too much to suppose that the influence of good counsel will be immediately seen in a general reformation among the sailors in port; but labor for the well being of any class of men is never wasted, and if nothing further is accomplished than the breaking up of the brigandage of the boarding house keepers, the movement will have resulted in great and permanent advantage to the sea faring men for whose protection the law was enacted.

**THE "COAL FAMINE" IN ENGLAND.**—The anxiety felt a year or two ago throughout Great Britain with regard to the threatened failure of the coal supply, and which was to a great extent allayed by the assuring report of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament to investigate the subject, has been revived of late by the rapid advance in the price of coals. For this advance there are several reasons, one of which is the increase in miners' wages during the past year; but the principal cause is found in a combination among the mine owners to put up the price with a view solely to increased profits. The coal fields of Great Britain are, at most, of limited extent, and as nearly all the promising veins are now worked, no very great increase in the coal product of the country can be looked for, except at an increase in the cost of mining it. The opportunity is, therefore, favorable to the advance agreed upon by the operators, especially as the consumptive demand is greater now than ever before, and steadily increasing. Nearly all branches of industry, especially iron manufacture, are in a highly stimulated condition, and large quantities of coal must be had, at almost any price; and as the supply does not appear to have kept pace with the demand, and no immediate material increase of production can be effected, prices for the present at least are likely to be very firmly maintained. This is the greater misfortune, since the scarcity of coal has already placed a serious check upon the increased manufacturing activity which the state of general trade at the present time would justify, and is preventing further progress in the development of the manufacturing capacities of the country. We do not, however, share the opinion which some of our exchanges have expressed that Great Britain is from this cause on the eve of losing her position as the greatest manufacturing nation of the world; or that she will have to procure supplies of coal abroad, as iron ores are now procured in Spain and elsewhere to supplement the failing production of the British mines. There is a great abundance of coal in Great Britain, and it is not at all improbable that long before it is exhausted some other and cheaper source of heat will have been discovered. Still very likely prices of coal will in the meantime settle upon a somewhat higher level. There are two reasons for this belief—first, the new mines which must be opened will probably cost more to work at least for a considerable time; the best and most easily productive veins were undoubtedly first opened, and if a more extensive production has become necessary, it is to be presumed that it must be at an increased cost. Another reason for a permanent level of values for coal higher than the past, arises out of the fact that there has been of late years a general rise in Europe in the prices of commodities, and wages now are on the upward turn. This we are inclined to believe is, in part, a result of the largely increased supply of gold, which the world has received during the past fifteen years. What benefit we shall derive from the changes that are thus at work, it is not necessary for us at present to discuss. Still we do not see in these facts any reason for supposing that Great Britain will speedily lose the position of the chief manufacturing nation of the world.

### CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending August 8, 1872. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Ohio—	The Citizens' Nat'l Bank	The Third National Bank of New York
New Philadelphia	Bank	City approved.
Michigan—	The Southern Michigan National Bank	The American National Bank of Detroit approved as an additional redemption agent.
Coldwater.....	Bank	

### Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

#### RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JULY 26.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	12 1½ @ 19 2½	July 26.	short.	12 2
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.62½ @ 25.67½	"	"	25.35
Hamburg.....	"	13.11½ @ 13.11½	"	3 mos.	13. 7½
Paris.....	short.	25.40 @ 25.50	"	short.	25.40
Paris.....	3 months.	25.80 @ 25.85	"	"	"
Vienna.....	"	11.45 @ 11.50	"	3 mos.	11. 25
Berlin.....	"	6.25 @ 6.25½	"	"	6. 22
Frankfort.....	"	120 @ 120½	"	short.	118½
St. Petersburg	"	31½ @ 31½	"	3 mos.	32½
Cadiz.....	"	48 @ 48½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	27.85 @ 27.90	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	27.85 @ 27.90	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	27.85 @ 27.90	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	July 26.	60 days.	100½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	"	"	"
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	July 7.	90 days.	24½
Bahia.....	"	"	July 10.	"	24½ @ 24½
Valparaiso.....	"	"	"	"	"
Pernambuco.....	"	"	July 12.	"	24½ @ 24½
Singapore.....	"	"	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	"	July 21.	6 mos.	48. 5½ d.
Shanghai.....	"	"	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	"	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	"	July 25.	"	1s. 11 3-16d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	July 25.	6 mos.	1s. 11 3-16d.
Sydney.....	"	"	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 27.

Business has, to a large extent, been kept in check by the new French loan of £140,000,000 sterling. The terms of the loan were published in last Sunday's *Moniteur*, and are as follows: Subscription price, 84½, of which 14½ per cent. is payable on application, and the remainder in 20 monthly instalments. The operation will be spread, therefore, over a long period, but at the same time, each instalment will represent a heavy total. There is certainly less enthusiasm about the loan, and some doubts are now entertained regarding its tremendous success. In fact, the French Government are now being blamed for delaying its introduction, as the last week has given thoughtful people time to think seriously over the transaction. In the first place, they call to mind the fact that the loan is one of unprecedented magnitude, and has been only just preceded by one in itself—though much less—appalling in amount. They think of the great addition which has been made, and will be made, to the already considerable debt of France by the disasters of 1870, and the fact that French commerce must suffer greatly from the large increase of taxation. The ability of France to meet her liabilities, great as they will be, is not, however, doubted. On the contrary, one never believes that France will allow for one instant her financial reputation to be discredited or impugned; but speculators and investors begin to think that when the scrip is issued, purchases may be effected below the minimum, which has been fixed by authority. The scrip which has been dealt in at 2 premium, has declined to 1 premium, and other French stocks are also lower. "Even in London, however, there are firms having connections in Paris, who advertise that they are prepared to give one per cent. for the amount of one's allotment—a considerable percentage considering that the loan is only at one premium. The loan will now, it is thought, be less largely subscribed to here than was expected, and this is the more likely to be the case if the Paris Bourse continues weak. In fact, it can scarcely be expected that when trade is so active, and requires so much additional capital to conduct it, the British mercantile classes will subscribe largely unless they perceive an immediate profit.

Another circumstance which has caused a little apathy regarding the loan is the result partly of the loan and partly of the unsettled weather, both of which have given tightness to the money market, if tightness it may be called, when discount is obtainable at 3½ per cent. The weather during the week has been remarkable for its great heat, violent thunderstorms, a



sudden changes. In fact, it has been somewhat of a tropical character, for the sky has been suddenly overcast, a violent storm has ensued, to be followed by great brightness and intense heat again. So rapidly, indeed, has the rain fallen that even London, with its superior drainage, has been temporarily inconvenienced with water. London, Liverpool, Manchester, and, in fact, nearly every town in England, reports several severe storms this week, and the community, therefore, feels anxious about crops. The damage done, however, is not serious, and will probably be remedied by the payment of an extra charge for reaping. The process of ripening has proceeded with great rapidity, and a fair quantity of early wheat will probably be cut next week. We expect, in fact, harvest to be general in the south about the 5th of August. It will be some time therefore before wheat will be received at market in any quantity.

The bank return, published this week, shows that the demand for money has been chiefly of a provisional character, there being merely a transfer from "other securities" to "other deposits." Some large supplies of gold, chiefly American, have been sent into the bank, and the position of the establishment is such as to give confidence, were it not for the great uncertainty which prevails regarding the effect of the French loan upon us. The exchanges are all in our favor; and as far as I can perceive, unless there should be large *bona fide* subscriptions here to the loan, gold will not be sent away in such quantities as to seriously inconvenience us. The financial houses here, as money is so cheap, may, as favorable opportunities occur, render their aid, and some large amounts of gold may be sent away, to be represented eventually by French securities or to be returned by France. But the merchant, who requires his capital for his business, is not likely to be a subscriber, when a multitude of similar operations would have the effect of augmenting the rate of discount to that paid him in interest by the French government. And even if it were so, the matter would quickly right itself, though a loss might be incurred, for rather than pay a high rate for discount, the sale of the stock would be preferable.

The demand for money has been fair, without being active, and the following are the quotations:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bank rate.....	3½	4 months' bank bills.....	3½@3¾
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	4 @4½
30 and 60 days' bills.....	3½@...	4 and 6 months' trade bills.....	4 @4½
3 months' bills.....	3½@...		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	3½
Discount houses at call.....	3½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	3½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3½

The following are the quotations for money at the leading Continental cities:

	Bank rate.	Open rate.	Bank rate.	Open rate.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	5	4½-5	Lisbon and Oporto.....	7
Amsterdam.....	2½	2½	St. Petersburg.....	6
Hamburg.....	2½	2½-3	Brussels.....	3½
Berlin.....	4	3½	Turin, Florence and	5
Frankfurt.....	4	3½	Rome.....	4½
Vienna and Trieste.....	5	5	Antwerp.....	4
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6	6	Bremen.....	3
			Leipzig.....	4½

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair second quality, and the weekly Clearing House return compared with the four previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	24,827,373	24,016,783	24,746,503	25,784,487	26,581,179
Public deposits.....	3,499,374	4,270,881	5,866,892	4,718,127	6,287,605
Other deposits.....	21,454,054	19,608,730	21,013,323	26,801,388	22,214,790
Government securities.....	14,614,394	15,332,824	12,507,779	14,892,563	13,385,646
Other securities.....	16,070,304	15,195,568	22,829,441	17,870,641	21,561,308
Reserve of notes and coin.....	12,638,846	11,773,818	10,074,880	12,410,171	11,978,048
Coin and bullion.....	21,964,651	20,221,193	19,252,400	27,444,141	23,137,308
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	5 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	94½d.	93½d.	89½d.	93½d.	92½d.
Price of wheat.....	62s. 9d.	50s. 11d.	49s. 9d.	58s. 10d.	58s. 6d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	9½d.	12½d.	7½d.	9-1-16d.	9½d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 1½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 3½d.
Clearing House return.....	53,785,000	57,236,000	65,475,000	83,356,000	99,110,000

The season is drawing to a close, and many persons will now be taking their departure for their holiday tour. The usual civic banquet was given at the Mansion House to the ministers on Wednesday, and it is expected the Parliament will be prorogued on the 10th of August. The session has not been fruitful in great measures, and there is just now a cry of over-legislation. Great things have been done of late years, and especially by the present Ministry; and although we are now passing through a severe crisis in consequence of dear meat, and, indeed, high prices for

nearly all articles of food, and dear coals, yet business is prosperous, and wages have increased. Persons with small fixed incomes no doubt feel such times as the present acutely, but high prices will probably lead to increased production, and eventually to a reduction. From the dearth of coal, many of our industries naturally suffer. The increased wages of the colliers have, so far, diminished the "output" of coal; but, as the chairman of the South Eastern Railway said at the half yearly meeting on Wednesday, perhaps when the colliers have become tired of holiday-making, they will produce more and earn more. At all events, if they do not individually, the number of colliers will have to be increased, as new pits are sure to be opened, the price of coal being very remunerative.

The wheat trade has been firm during the week; but has been greatly wanting in animation. Millers seem quite disinclined to buy until the next crop comes in, although there is very little prospect of an average crop, while the stocks on hand and the supplies afloat are below the average. Scarcely any change has taken place in prices. Spring corn and roots promise abundantly, the season having been very favorable for them.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of grain and flour into and from the United Kingdom since harvest viz., from Aug. 26 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous seasons:

	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat.....cwt.	34,497,195	20,697,113	34,871,074	24,041,699
Barley.....	11,300,566	7,018,182	7,133,149	8,536,025
Oats.....	9,653,851	8,757,823	9,853,704	5,358,682
Peas.....	984,760	894,180	1,654,930	1,077,037
Beans.....	3,034,319	1,801,739	1,608,804	2,303,387
Indian Corn.....	17,247,158	14,141,648	15,868,049	11,696,981
Flour.....	2,553,309	4,050,666	5,531,133	3,319,023

  

	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat.....cwt.	2,197,994	3,217,001	886,584	158,756
Barley.....	16,216	111,205	99,379	103,283
Oats.....	105,520	1,456,802	496,454	116,913
Peas.....	9,907	53,565	13,771	24,410
Beans.....	3,060	18,541	2,341	4,459
Indian Corn.....	25,903	65,912	16,354	4,370
Flour.....	81,537	1,348,817	78,590	31,680

The Stock Exchange has felt the effect of the French loan, and of the commencement of the holiday season. The dealings in every department have been very limited with a tendency to dullness. The traffic receipts of our railways, more especially of those in the manufacturing districts are favorable, and for this reason prices in the railway department have improved. Erie shares have daily declined in price, and they now show an important fall from the highest point. The Consol market is rather easier, but in American government securities the changes have been unimportant. The closing prices of the principal American securities this evening were as follows:

United States 6 per cent 5 20 bonds, ex 4-6.....	91½@ 91¾
do 2d series.....	91½@ 91¾
do 1865 issue.....	92¾@ 93½
do 1867 issue.....	91½@ 91¾
do 5 per cent 10-40 bonds, ex 4-6.....	89½@ 90
do 5 per cent Funded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6.....	89½@ 89¾
Atlantic and Gt. West., 8 per cent. Debent's, Bischoffsheim's cts.....	45 @ 47
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent., Bischoffsheim's certificates.....	35 @ 37
Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	70 @ 72
Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	61 @ 63
Erie Shares, ex 4-6.....	41 @ 41½
do unstamped.....	.....
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....	92 @ 94
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6.....	102 @ 104
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.....	98 @ 100
Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds.....	52 @ 54
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds., 1860.....	94 @ 95
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.....	99 @ 101
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1867.....	.....
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per cent. bds., 1910.....	97 @ 98
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds.....	44 @ 47

The exchanges are mostly favorable, and the demand for gold for export to the Continent has ceased. Silver is cheaper, notwithstanding the small supply here. The following quotations for bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

		GOLD.	s. d.	s. d.
48	Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77 9	@
48	Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard, last price.	77 9	@
48	Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard, last price.	77 11	@
48	South American Doubloons.....	per oz.	73 9	@
48	United States Gold Coin.....	per oz.	76 3	@
SILVER.				
48	Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5 0 1-16	@
48	Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold, per oz. standard, last price	5 0 7-16	@	
48	Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price	
48	Mexican Dollars.....	per oz., old, 5 2½ new, 4 11½		
48	Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz.	4 11½	@

A meeting of Honduras bondholders, held to-day—Captain Bedford Pim in the chair—was largely attended, and the proceedings were somewhat boisterous. The following resolution, however, was carried by a large majority, viz.:—"That this meeting, after full discussion, and after hearing with great satisfaction the statements of Captain Pim on behalf of the Government of Honduras, hereby expressed its thorough confidence in the honor and credit of the Government of Honduras, and its determination

to support by every means in its power the credit of that Government, with a view to the prosecution of the railway works on which so much depends." Captain Pim and Mr. Brooks explained to the bondholders the portion of the undertaking, and observed that if adequate funds were forthcoming that the line could be completed in two years. The above resolution was proposed by Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., who addressed the meeting at considerable length, and after a somewhat incoherent discussion, during which Mr. Hyde Clark, the secretary of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, endeavored to address the meeting. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed and carried, and the proceedings terminated. The Council of Foreign Bondholders have addressed a communication to the Honduras Minister, referring to the meeting and repeating the inquiry for information concerning the bondholders' position and prospects.

#### English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

**London Money and Stock Market.**—American securities with the exception of 10-40s, close at a general advance on the prices of last Friday.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £359,000 during the past week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1862.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
" old, 1865.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
" 1867.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
U. S. 10-40s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
New 5s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were.

Frankfurt.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
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**Liverpool Cotton Market.**—See special report of cotton.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**—This market closes firmer at an advance in wheat, flour and oats.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6
Wheat (No. 2 R. W. N. sp) cwt.....	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
" (Red Winter).....	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9
" (California White).....	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Corn (W. m. d.) ¼ quarter.....	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Barley (Canadian).....	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7
Peas (Canadian).....	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0

**Liverpool Provisions Market.**—Beef and cheese have declined, while bacon, pork and lard have each advanced.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (Pr. mess) new ¼ toe.....	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0
Pork (Prime mess).....	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
Bacon (Cum. cut).....	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Lard (American).....	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0
Cheese (Am. n. fine).....	57 6	57 6	57 6	57 6	57 6	57 6

**Liverpool Produce Market.**—This market closes at an advance of 6d. in the prices of common rosin, and a decline of 2s. in spirits turpentine.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. N. C.).....	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
" fine.....	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Petroleum (refined).....	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
" (spirits).....	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Tallow (American).....	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9
Cloveseed (Am. red).....	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Spirits turpentine.....	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0

**London Produce and Oil Markets.**—With the exception of a decline of 5s in linseed oil these prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Linseed (ob.).....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std) on spot.....	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Sperm oil.....	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0
Whale oil.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0
Linseed oil.....	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,378,540 this week against \$8,535,341 last week, and \$7,221,202 the previous week. The exports are \$5,278,242 this week, against \$4,052,332 last week, and \$4,274,943 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 9,068 bales, against 6,950 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Aug. 1, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 2:

#### FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods.....	\$2,615,928	\$2,241,196	\$2,902,364	\$3,150,406
General merchandise.....	2,592,313	2,885,279	3,539,184	4,219,134
Total for the week.....	\$5,208,241	\$5,126,495	\$6,441,548	\$7,378,540
Previously reported.....	181,399,151	174,285,309	222,691,355	260,533,126

Since Jan. 1..... \$189,607,392 \$179,411,804 \$390,132,583 \$267,911,675

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 6:

#### EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week.....	\$3,727,514	\$3,758,742	\$5,300,713	\$5,278,242
Previously reported.....	108,890,473	106,988,829	137,084,632	128,330,129

Since Jan. 1..... \$112,617,987 \$110,747,571 \$142,285,345 \$133,608,871

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending August 3, 1872:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
July 31—Str. China, Liver-pool.....	\$293,273			
July 31—Str. New York, Southampton.....				239,056
Aug. 1—Str. Morro Castle, Havana.....	500,000			26,500
Aug. 1—Str. Holsatia, London.....	16,740			20,000
Aug. 1—Str. Hamburg.....	9,000			29,820
Aug. 1—Str. City of Paris, Liverpool.....	500,000			11,500
Foreign silver coin.....	1,000			1,100
Silver coin.....				50,000
Total for the week.....				\$1,698,288
Previously reported.....				53,162,750
Total since Jan. 1, 1872.....				\$54,861,039

Same time in 1871..... \$51,508,016 Same time in 1867..... \$37,427,856

1870..... \$7,797,003 1866..... \$1,824,771

1869..... \$1,930,506 1865..... \$1,647,998

1868..... \$9,688,157

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
July 30—Str. San Francisco, Hamilton.....	\$9,746			\$1,213
July 30—Str. City of Merida, Vera Cruz.....				9,439
July 31—Str. Crescent City, Havana.....	23,228			5,100
Gold.....	2,343			
Silver.....				
Total for the week.....				\$51,609
Previously reported.....				2,739,863
Total since January 1, 1872.....				\$2,790,931

Same time in 1871..... \$7,424,449 Same time in 1865..... \$4,264,012

1870..... 7,360,688 1867..... 1,239,396

1869..... 9,734,778

**NATIONAL TREASURY.**—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For Circulation	For U. S. Deposits	Total.	(Bal. in Treasury.) Coin.	Currency.	Coiner tickets outst'd'g
Aug. 5.....	362,069,350	15,766,500	377,835,850	86,640,000	6,332,000	19,601,000
Aug. 12.....	362,725,000	15,716,500	378,441,500			
Aug. 19.....	363,286,300	15,691,500	378,977,800	90,076,000	4,534,000	18,924,000
Aug. 26.....	363,490,600	15,691,500	379,182,100			
Sept. 2.....	364,153,000	15,691,500	379,844,500			
Sept. 9.....	364,529,700	15,569,500	380,099,200	95,000,000	4,593,400	17,380,000
Sept. 16.....	366,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,933,973	6,015,335	15,848,500
Sept. 23.....	365,389,900	15,519,400	380,909,300	95,544,034	8,309,611	15,233,500
Sept. 30.....	365,940,350	15,655,500	381,595,850			
Oct. 7.....	366,205,800	15,519,500	381,725,300	93,045,223	8,546,892	16,294,400
Oct. 14.....	368,150,650	15,619,500	383,770,150	94,164,227	9,764,496	16,041,000
Oct. 21.....	366,910,050	15,569,500	382,479,550	97,036,115	7,621,365	15,824,500
Oct. 28.....	368,489,850					
Nov. 4.....	367,702,450	15,279,000	382,981,450	95,242,490	6,022,725	17,715,400
Nov. 11.....	367,948,950	15,279,000	383,227,950	93,061,448	6,576,998	19,029,900
Nov. 18.....	368,288,200	15,278,000	383,566,200	92,756,575	7,055,507	20,354,906
Nov. 25.....	368,605,700	15,229,000	383,834,700			
Dec. 2.....	360,044,000	15,229,000	375,273,000	109,076,290	8,642,092	30,486,640
Dec. 9.....	369,534,500	15,249,000	384,783,500	108,393,919	8,125,171	34,887,500
Dec. 16.....	369,652,500	15,249,000	384,901,500			
Jan. 6.....	370,787,900	15,351,000	386,138,900			
Jan. 13.....	370,452,400	15,351,000	385,803,400	103,248,419	12,156,056	38,269,500
Jan. 20.....	370,680,400	15,331,000	386,011,400	103,977,000	10,943,000	37,844,000
Jan. 27.....	371,327,550	15,381,000	386,708,550	105,549,177	10,464,890	37,294,200
Feb. 3.....	371,451,950	15,398,000	386,849,950			
Feb. 10.....	371,788,950	15,378,000	387,166,950	106,001,620	12,204,665	35,610,000
Feb. 17.....	372,389,450	15,432,000	387,821,450	106,741,260	13,856,479	34,673,500
Feb. 24.....	373,196,950	15,607,000	388,803,950	110,187,700	10,425,572	35,526,000
March 2.....	373,825,250	15,659,000	389,484,250			
March 9.....	373,742,750	15,659,000	389,401,750	112,413,411	11,183,251	31,454,000
March 16.....	374,032,750	15,659,000	389,691,750			
March 23.....	374,324,650	15,639,000	389,963,650	119,042,747	10,033,076	
March 30.....	374,583,450	15,659,000	390,242,450			30,290,000
April 6.....	374,886,450	15,650,000	390,536,450	121,582,680	8,114,278	28,178,000
April 13.....	375,212,450	15,409,000	390,621,450	124,064,191	12,019,942	27,108,500
April 20.....	375,662,450	15,509,000	391,171,450	128,131,303	7,592,683	26,834,000
April 27.....	376,691,950	15,559,000	392,250,950	129,617,930	9,105,493	25,272,500
May 4.....	376,934,950	15,519,000	392,453,950			
May 11.....	377,558,200	15,552,000	393,110,200	103,318,656	13,602,100	25,425,300
May 18.....	377,749,200	15,552,000	393,301,200	97,157,132	6,644,370	25,510,700
May 25.....	378,256,300	15,552,000	393,808,300			
June 1.....	378,148,200	15,722,000	393,870,200	87,839,722	5,537,722	25,000,000
June 8.....	379,429,200	15,722,000	395,151,200	86,779,933	5,429,727	24,729,000
June 15.....	378,768,700	15,722,000	394,490,700	85,883,165	8,077,851	24,776,000
June 22.....	380,400,700	15,790,000	396,190,700			
June 29.....	380,420,200	15,809,000	396,229,200			
July 6.....	381,108,900	15,859,000	396,967,900			
July 13.....	381,374,750	15,859,000	397,233,750	71,394,841	9,764,610	23,279,000
July 20.....	381,984,200	15,759,000	397,743,200	69,919,613	11,424,353	31,866,800
July 27.....	382,834,200	15,759,000	398,593,200			



2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation	Fractional Currency Received.	Fractional Currency Distributed.	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
Aug. 5.....	320,374,804	325,800	625,735	253,297
Aug. 12.....	320,374,804	375,000	589,167	1,512,429
Aug. 19.....	320,816,919	445,500	736,893	505,374
Aug. 26.....	321,373,880	492,000	548,000	1,146,000
Sept. 2.....	321,750,225	502,500	555,800	1,155,500
Sept. 9.....	322,068,085	508,500	775,835	473,116
Sept. 16.....	322,489,245	598,000	763,603	1,059,134
Sept. 23.....	323,056,375	256,500	462,200	1,236,500
Sept. 30.....	323,259,270	780,300	902,300	728,500
Oct. 7.....	323,599,692	864,400	525,300	4,113,000
Oct. 14.....	323,599,692	866,500	501,969	1,541,892
Oct. 21.....	323,985,382	697,300	1,070,100	3,785,000
Oct. 28.....	324,526,652	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 4.....	324,946,862	774,300	819,000	1,168,000
Nov. 11.....	325,834,497	780,200	551,449	284,756
Nov. 18.....	325,605,600	786,600	505,795	1,071,607
Nov. 25.....	326,004,550	655,500	278,600	789,896
Dec. 2.....	326,773,456	786,100	901,703	2,532,458
Dec. 9.....	320,365,566	758,600	339,400	2,200,000
Dec. 16.....	327,578,628	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 23.....	328,183,118	379,300	505,000	1,499,500
Jan. 6.....	328,742,581	757,500	852,000	578,500
Jan. 13.....	328,999,311	761,700	544,200	296,500
Jan. 20.....	329,218,991	.....	386,000	547,000
Jan. 27.....	329,606,751	841,000	382,786	932,682
Feb. 3.....	329,945,201	606,000	1,080,500	782,400
Feb. 10.....	330,404,946	844,800	993,500	710,000
Feb. 17.....	330,822,576	702,000	271,000	499,000
Feb. 24.....	331,180,792	844,800	423,500	1,060,500
March 2.....	331,968,376	810,400	915,700	622,758
March 9.....	332,207,614	840,800	495,000	1,478,000
March 16.....	332,780,274	704,000	393,000	664,000
March 23.....	332,847,294	844,800	413,000	2,532,458
March 30.....	332,761,322	387,300	575,600	2,338,000
April 6.....	333,299,692	924,000	555,600	646,500
April 13.....	333,289,819	930,000	694,000	733,500
April 20.....	333,575,557	931,200	622,400	531,500
April 27.....	333,771,627	880,800	602,400	3,245,000
May 4.....	334,000,303	500,000	641,600	1,053,500
May 11.....	334,321,248	340,800	495,600	463,500
May 18.....	334,464,323	319,206	1,088,800	829,000
May 25.....	334,934,913	216,000	293,000	3,031,000
June 1.....	335,481,477	1,686,000	1,006,000	280,800
June 8.....	335,743,997	210,400	634,000	544,400
June 15.....	335,908,317	327,300	910,000	910,500
June 22.....	336,180,612	329,600	433,600	446,500
June 29.....	336,119,372	916,000	984,200	2,735,500
July 6.....	336,274,772	1,078,400	683,000	511,600
July 13.....	336,556,092	1,115,400	723,300	1,045,000
July 20.....	337,074,857	1,016,800	787,300	787,300
July 27.....	337,533,912	534,400	470,400	503,500
Aug. 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.**—At this date (August, 1872), regular freight and passenger trains have been running for six months on schedule time over the main line of the Northern Pacific Road from Duluth to the eastern border of Dakota, 253 miles; the track is laid, and construction trains now run a considerable distance westward across Dakota; three-fourths of the 200 miles, between the Red River and the crossing of the Missouri, is graded; track-laying is progressing at the rate of nearly two miles a day, and about the middle of October the road is to be completed and in operation to the Missouri River, 200 miles from the west line of Minnesota, and 452 miles west of Lake Superior. All material and equipment are purchased and ready for the completion and operation of this section of the road.

On the Pacific coast, in Washington Territory, a finished section of 25 miles has been in regular operation for some months, and an additional extent of 40 miles is now approaching completion—making 65 miles at the western end that will be in running order the present season. This will give a total of 517 miles of road put in operation in a little more than 24 months from the date of beginning work, notwithstanding the necessary delays of the first year attendant upon the prosecution of thorough preliminary surveys and the selection of the best line through a densely wooded region.

A better idea of the real magnitude of the work accomplished will be conveyed by stating that the portion of the Northern Pacific Road, now approaching completion, is considerably longer than the New York Central Railroad and its connecting lines, extending from Albany, New York; to Cleveland, Ohio; nearly as long as the combined roads reaching from Portland, Maine, through Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Washington; and almost one-and-a-half times the length of an air line from London to Glasgow.

In addition to this actual construction, the work of surveying and locating the entire line across the continent has been pushed with system and vigor. Continuous surveys and examinations have been made from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with the exception of a short section on the Yellowstone River, which is now being surveyed. Exclusive of the sections already completed or under construction, there are 898 miles now being finally located and prepared for contract. The portion of the road now nearing completion will at once entitle the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to, and place in its possession, about ten million acres of the lands granted by the Government. The land department of the company is fully organized and in active operation. Nearly two million acres of the company's lands, partly in Minnesota and partly in Washington Territory, have been surveyed, examined, plotted, appraised and placed in market, at a cost of about one cent per acre. Sales are now being made, and the seven-thirty first mortgage bonds of the company have already begun to be cancelled by being received in payment for lands, at a premium of 10 per cent.—*New York Tribune.*

**St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Consolidation.**—The St. Louis *Republican*, August 5, has the following: Gen. Winslow, President of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway, left for New York last evening, where he goes in the interest of his road. From him we learn further particulars of the meeting

held at Hopkinsville, Ky., last week, at which the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company voted to consolidate with the present St. Louis and Southeastern road, thereby forming what will hereafter be known as the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway (consolidated). The consolidation is to go into effect on the first day of October, when a new directory will be chosen. The system will then consist of 358 miles of completed road, between St. Louis and Nashville, with a branch to Shawneetown. It is contemplated to build sixty miles more, which will complete the system with its connecting branches, making altogether 418 miles under the control and management of one company.

**Union Pacific—Traffic Department.**—The following is the official report of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad during June:

	June, 1872.	June, 1871.
Earnings.....	\$835,459 47	\$728,174 34
Expenses.....	391,666 08	279,122 80

Net earnings.....	\$443,793 39	\$449,051 54
	Jan. 1st to	Jan. 1st to
Earnings.....	June 30, 1872.	June 30, 1871.
Expenses.....	\$3,841,616 71	\$3,410,284 58
	2,387,143 41	1,036,887 33

Net earnings.....	\$1,454,473 30	\$1,723,397 25
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Gross earnings, 1872, compared with 1871, show:  
For June, increase..... \$107,285 13  
For five months previous..... 324,047 00

And for six months ending June 30..... \$431,332 13  
While the gross earnings during June, 1872, were larger than during the corresponding month last year, the net earnings were small, the explanation given us being that this year several important items which should have gone in the construction account this year have been put in the expense account.

**Debt of Arkansas.**—The following statement is furnished us as official:

Office State Treasurer, Little Rock, July 31, 1872.	
Six per cent funded debt bonds, representing total of funded debt when all outstanding bonds are exchanged.....	\$4,520,000
Deduct unfunded bonds held by Government of U. S. for account of Indian trust fund, and offset by claims due from General Government to State of Arkansas.....	\$1,200,000
Deduct also unfunded bonds in hands of creditors or destroyed.....	470,000
	1,670,000

Leaves funded debt bonds issued or exchanged to date.....	\$2,850,000
Seven per cent State aid railroad bonds authorized to be issued (limited to 850 miles of railroad).....	11,400,000
State aid bonds issued to date.....	4,350,000
Seven per cent levee bonds issued for the construction of levees, being total of issue authorized.....	\$3,000,000
Less amount retired and cancelled by conversion into lands to date.....	815,000

Levee bonds outstanding.....	2,185,000
Seven per cent ten year deficiency bonds.....	300,000
Outstanding Treasurer's certificates and Auditor's warrants.....	200,000

Total State debt.....	\$9,885,000
Against this indebtedness are present available assets as follows, viz.: Mortgages held by State on highly improved cotton plantations estimated will realize.....	\$3,000,000
Lands owned by the State, valued at.....	1,500,000
Railroad lines and property subject to lien in respect of State aid bonds pledged or awarded to railroad companies, covering 650 miles.....	\$11,400,000
Less by amount of State aid bonds yet unissued, covering 400 miles.....	7,050,000

Balance, or State aid bonds issued to date, covering 360 miles.....	4,350,000
Amount due from Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company.....	140,000

Total assets.....	\$8,990,000
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—We invite attention to the card of the National Bank Note Company. This company has all the valuable improvements to prevent counterfeiting and alterations in bank notes, bills of exchange, and other commercial papers; and the numerous bank officers and private bankers who are subscribers of the CHRONICLE may find it to their advantage to visit or correspond with this company, and acquaint themselves with the style and character of its work.

—The attention of the readers of the CHRONICLE is directed to the card of Messrs. R. M. Waters & Co. (late Waters, Pierce & Co.), cotton commission merchants and bankers, No. 56 Broad street, New York. The important feature of the business of this house is the fact that they do a strictly commercial business. They also make a specialty of buying and selling contracts for future delivery of cotton.

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**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—The feature of the stock market has been the general lack of strength which has resulted in a decline of more or less importance on the whole list. It does not appear to have been the result of a determined attack on the market, but rather the weakness pertaining to this period of the season, together with the fact that there has been no important "short" interest to support prices, and that there is a willingness on the part of many leading operators to have stocks decline now, in order to form a good basis for an upward movement at a later period. Erie has attracted much attention as usual, it being reported that Mr. Drew is now in harmony with the London Bischoffsheim party, (having settled his famous contract to deliver 55,000 shares before Jan. 1, 1873, at a profit of about \$500,000), and that they are all now in favor of an upward turn. The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern road has been issued, showing net earnings of \$4,592,135, and net income above interest account of \$2,618,323, out of which two dividends of 3½ per cent each were paid on the preferred stock, and the balance, \$1,132,135, is carried to surplus. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company has declared a cash dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	96½	97¼	97¼	96½	97¼	96½
Harlem.....	117	117½	116	117½	116½	116½
Erie.....	47	47½	48½	49	49½	47½
do pref.....	72	72½	71	71½	72½	71½
Lake Shore.....	90	90½	90½	91½	90½	91½
Wabash.....	75½	76	75½	75½	76	75½
Northwest.....	73½	74½	71	74½	73½	73½
do pref.....	38	38½	37	37½	38½	37½
Rock Island.....	110½	110½	110½	111½	110½	110½
St. Paul.....	54½	55½	56½	55½	54½	54½
do pref.....	78	78½	79½	80	79½	79½
Ohio & Missip.....	42½	41½	41½	42½	41½	41½
Central of N. J.	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Boston, H. & E.	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Del. L. & W.....	104½	104½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Hann. & St. Jos.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
do pref.....	57	57½	57	57½	57½	57½
Union Pacific.....	35½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Col. Chic. & I. C.	34½	35½	35½	34½	34½	34½
Panama.....	121	122	121½	121	121½	121
West. Un. Tel.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Quicksilver.....	42½	42½	41½	42½	42½	42½
do pref.....	50	50½	50½	50	50½	50½
Pacific Mail.....	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Adams Exp.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Am. Merch. Ex.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
United States.....	88	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Wells, Fargo, & Co.	88	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Canton.....	94½	95	94½	94½	94½	94½

\* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The range in these stocks since January 1 has been as follows:

	Since January 1	Since January 1
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	91½ Jan. 5	96½ Apr. 2
Harlem.....	107½ Feb. 12	130 Apr. 23
Erie.....	30 Feb. 5	75 May 20
do pref.....	60 Feb. 2	81 May 20
Lake Shore.....	89½ Aug. 8	98½ May 30
Wabash.....	70½ Jan. 8	80½ Apr. 4
Northwest.....	66½ Jan. 5	85½ Apr. 2
do pref.....	90 Feb. 9	97½ Apr. 1
Rock Island.....	105½ Jan. 5	118½ Apr. 2
St. Paul.....	52½ June 18	64½ Apr. 1
do pref.....	74½ Feb. 1	83 Jan. 20
Ohio & Missip.....	43½ Jan. 9	51½ Apr. 1
Central of N. J.	107½ July 17	113½ Jan. 15
Boston, H. & E.	3½ Jan. 2	11½ May 18
Del. L. & W.....	102½ Feb. 23	112½ May 18

**The Gold Market.**—The gold market closes firm at 115½, having previously reached 115½, advancing ½ from the opening price of the day which was 115½. The influences upon the market are speculative, and an important feature has been developed this week, which has been for some time anticipated, namely, the payment of high rates for the use of gold, ranging during the early part of the week until Wednesday, as high as 1-64 of one per cent. Yesterday and to-day rates have been paid for carrying, ranging from flat to 5 per cent. per annum. On time loans of gold the following rates have been made: For fifteen days, 1½@1½ per cent.; thirty days, 2½@2½ per cent.; sixty days, 1½@1½ per cent., and ninety days, 2½@2½ per cent. A large short interest is reported to exist in the market, both mercantile and speculative, and the situation appears to be much the same as last year, when it will be remembered, the attention of the clique was rather directed to making cash gold scarce, and obtaining a high consideration on loans, than to the purpose of advancing the premium. At the Treasury sale of \$2,000,000 on Thursday, the bids amounted to \$6,822,000, between 114.69 and 115.26, the highest bids which obtained the gold, were somewhat significant as follows: Osborn & Chapin 1,000,000, 115.26; Joslyn, Bach & Co 1,000,000, 115.26. Customs receipts for the week have been \$5,254,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open	Low	High	Close	Ing.	Est.	Ing.	Est.	Total	Balances
Saturday, Aug. 3	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Monday, " 5	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Tuesday, " 6	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Wednesday, " 7	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Thursday, " 8	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Friday, " 9	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Current week.....	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Previous week.....	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Jan. 1, 1872, to date.....	109½	108½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½

**Foreign Exchange.**—The market has been exceedingly depressed by the continued sale of borrowed bills, as a consequence of the high rates paid on gold loans. The bills are borrowed of the bankers, sold in this market for gold, which is in turn loaned out at the high rates quoted in the gold market above. Under the influence of this operation the nominal quotations of prime 60 days' sterling have been reduced to 108½ and short sight to 109½, while outside transactions have in some cases been made as low as 108½. The natural result of borrowing so large an amount of sterling bills at present will be to stiffen the market again

when the period comes for these bills to be returned; In regard to the extent of American loans negotiated in London, the *Daily Bulletin* says:

"We find, from the records of the London journals, that in July \$9,265,000 of instalments were called in, upon promissory American loans which had been subscribed for in London, and in that city and on the Continent conjointly, and that over \$5,000,000 of such instalments are payable in August. The following is a statement of these calls for the two months:

	CALLS IN JULY.	Sterling.
Alta-California Water and Gold Mining Debentures.....	245,000	180,000
Mil. & St. Paul R. R. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage.....	800,000	800,000
Northern Pacific 7-10 bonds.....	120,000	120,000
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Gen. Mortgage.....	200,000	200,000
United States Mortgage Comp. bonds.....	250,000	250,000
Arkansas Central R. R. 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage.....	35,000	35,000
Erie Railway 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage.....	822,300	822,300
United States Rolling Stock Company.....	100,000	100,000
Total calls in July.....	\$1,823,300	\$1,823,300
Or.....	\$9,265,000	\$9,265,000
CALLS IN AUGUST.	Sterling.	
August 1. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage.....	£ 18,000	
August 1. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. 6 per cent. General Mortgage.....	120,000	
August 15. United States Mortgage Company's bonds.....	333,500	
August 15. Arkansas & Central R. R. 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage.....	30,000	
August 1. Erie Consolidated Mortgage.....	386,700	
August 20. Western Union Telegraph 7 per cent. bonds.....	105,000	
Total calls in August.....	\$1,002,300	
Or.....	\$5,010,000	

We thus receive from foreign investors, through the partial sources here enumerated, \$14,275,000 within two months; and those months have, from various causes, been unfavorable to our borrowing abroad.

Annexed are the only nominal rates:

	60 days.	3 days.
London prime bankers.....	108½@109	108½@109
Good bankers.....	108½@109	108½@109
" commercial.....	108½@109	108½@109
Paris (bankers).....	5.25@5.27½	5.21½@5.22½
Antwerp.....	5.25@5.25	5.17½@5.18½
Swiss.....	60	60
Amsterdam.....	60	60
Hamburg.....	60	60
Frankfurt.....	41 @ 41½	41½ @ 41½
Bremen, new Belchmark.....	60	60
Prussian thalers.....	60	60

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Payments.
Saturday, Aug. 3.....	\$723,000	\$867,175 01	\$481,689 05
Monday, " 5.....	97,000	5,181 60	41,681 81
Tuesday, " 6.....	97,000	2,9 3,30 25	209,253 81
Wednesday, " 7.....	918,000	1,233,338 99	2,373,763 92
Thursday, " 8.....	6,000	894,465 12	413,038 29
Friday, " 9.....	995,000	584,145 06	2,180,309 16
Total.....	\$5,254,000	\$5,254,000	\$1,488,229 65

Balance, Aug. 2..... \$13,906,864 02 \$8,544,839 41

Balance, Aug. 9..... \$45,424,950 00 \$7,611,900 70

**NEW YORK CITY BANKS.**—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 3, 1872:

	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF					
	Loans and Discounts.	Capital.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Tenders.
<b>BANKS.</b>						
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$12,375,200	\$3,905,600	\$854,000	\$12,675,500	\$670,500
Manhattan Co.....	2,500,000	6,451,100	641,700	9,700	5,837,700	1,461,100
City.....	2,000,000	7,500,100	1,376,400	855,800	5,225,100	1,266,600
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,943,400	470,700	494,400	4,402,800	1,010,100
Union.....	1,500,000	4,937,200	413,200	478,200	3,547,000	739,100
America.....	1,000,000	2,937,100	1,438,000	1,300	2,937,500	1,434,400
Phoenix.....	1,800,000	3,998,200	551,400	519,800	2,540,700	280,100
City.....	1,000,000	5,998,000	777,800	481,000	4,821,000	789,000
Trademen's.....	1,000,000	3,693,000	552,000	771,100	2,416,900	1,024,100
Fulton.....	300,000	1,844,800	164,400	.....	1,616,700	975,200
Chemical.....	1,235,000	3,260,600	284,800	451,400	2,722,200	721,400
Merchants Exchange.....	1,500,000	5,736,200	358,600	489,300	2,659,900	877,800
Gallatin, National.....	600,000	2,655,000	84,400	352,400	1,568,200	454,100
Butchers & Drovers.....	600,000	2,029,500	99,800	195,200	1,356,500	280,800
Mechanics and Traders.....	200,000	1,068,200	2,700	2,700	876,300	124,200
Greenwich.....	600,000	2,996,100	255,500	265,800	2,223,300	885,500
Leather Manuf.....	2,000,000	4,723,200	467,500	72,700	3,787,000	201,300
Seventh Ward.....	2,000,000	4,723,200	467,500	72,700	3,787,000	201,300
State of New York.....	5,000,000	9,920,900	299,400	982,300	5,263,600	1,506,300
American Exchange.....	10,000,000	21,257,900	468,600	3,123,200	7,310,100	3,290,700
Brooklyn.....	1,000,000	5,441,000	517,400	900,000	2,722,200	1,517,200
Marine.....	1,000,000	4,090,500	127,400	418,200	3,672,300	903,300
Pacific.....	422,700	1,904,400	11,300	.....	1,758,000	846,800
Republic.....	2,000,000	4,838,300	1,195,900	811,100	3,133,000	370,900
Central.....	450,000	1,986,300	182,200	130,000	2,082,400	650,400
People's.....	412,500	1,579,500	8,300	5,600	1,430,200	271,100
North America.....	1,000,000	3,643,900	308,800	.....	3,622,600	644,000
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,283,800	131,300	286,200	1,317,700	328,000
Irving.....	1,000,000	2,215,000	91,300	91,300	1,923,000	181,400
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	11,054,200	1,611,200	1,144,100	6,242,700	458,400
Citizens.....	400,000	1,682,500	61,200	129,800	1,596,900	371,500
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,196,100	42,100	3,900	1,899,000	205,900
Market.....	1,000,000	4,488,300	122,400	889,500	4,061,500	661,400
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,648,300	80,700	712,200	1,924,000	291,200
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	3,602,500	131,500	791,900	2,830,000	732,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,116,000	675,300	5,400	2,387,000	409,400
Continental.....	2,000,000	4,488,300	259,800	580,700	2,577,800	661,400
Oriental.....	750,000	2,028,200	102,300	231,700	1,899,500	472,600
Marine.....	800,000	1,673,800	6,300	4,100	1,999,800	190,200
Atlantic.....	400,000	2,288,700	315,400	860,400	2,253,000	465,900
Importers and Traders.....	300,000	92,000	25,300	92,500	167,200	151,400
Park.....	2,000,000	19,114,900	807,500	696,000	23,608,900	6,595,400
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,231,000	124,200	304,500	1,076,600	191,400
Traders.....	300,000	1,844,000	182,200	1,900	1,661,800	189,200
East River.....	400,000	1,151,300	20,300	10,800	992,400	176,900
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,576,000	73,000	700	1,440,700	195,800
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	22,071,500	892,500	2,294,400	19,287,100	5,127,400
Central National.....	8,000,000	11,094,000	88,000	1,388,400	9,705,600	2,601,000
Second National.....	300,000	1,578,000	266,000	266,000	1,269,000	402,000
Ninth National.....	1,500,000	6,296,000	709,000	576,000	6,107,000	1,152,000
First National.....	500,000	4,688,300	528,300	273,100	5,089,500	645,400
Third National.....	1,000,000	7,098,700	464,000	775,700	6,999,000	1,212,000
New York N. Exchange.....	500,000	1,281,500	52,600	266,200	940,700	352,000
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	3,490,000	67,800	881,900	3,531,200	1,392,000
Bowling National.....	2,000,000	2,007,000	2,400	225,000	2,004,600	508,000
New York County.....	2,000	1,148,300	175,000	175,400	1,173,400	287,000
German American.....	1,000,000	4,575,500	325,500	.....	4,708,200	577,700
Dry Goods.....	1,000,000	2,116,000	56,200	.....	1,856,900	533,900
<b>Total</b> .....	21,620,000	295,425,000	23,925,900	27,367,200	241,538,000	35,061,000

May 25.....	238,601,100	20,708,600	27,545,300	222,454,800	51,607,100	704,200,000
June 1.....	234,674,800	21,268,500	27,522,000	226,070,900	53,780,500	636,459,266
June 8.....	287,113,200	20,346,000	27,502,500	227,301,400	55,108,100	595,651,357
June 15.....	288,764,800	20,299,700	27,519,300	228,963,300	55,424,500	577,825,245
June 22.....	292,866,800	19,912,000	27,528,100	228,931,000	53,929,400	584,769,321
June 29.....	289,002,800	22,795,500	27,416,100	232,887,900	54,951,400	488,973,872
July 6.....	286,901,800	25,785,500	27,508,400	231,774,900	52,908,600	447,078,625
July 13.....	296,607,800	28,283,400	27,508,400	245,926,000	53,440,700	491,209,700
July 20.....	297,214,800	28,571,800	27,376,000	241,551,300	52,895,600	441,553,120
July 27.....	295,136,900	28,498,700	27,350,000	245,062,700	53,751,900	438,788,347
August 3.....	295,128,200	28,925,900	27,357,300	241,528,000	55,051,700	540,228,384

**BOSTON BANKS.**—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday, August 5, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,569,800	\$4,800	\$125,500	\$108,900	\$453,500
Atlas.....	1,000,000	2,533,800	900	159,600	687,300	780,500
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	15,797,100	110,400	257,100	1,246,300	792,500
Boston.....	1,000,000	2,101,100	1,400	181,400	909,800	579,000
Boylston.....	500,000	1,565,500	16,500	131,700	806,100	440,100
*Broadway.....	200,000	222,400	4,100	45,700	149,100	116,400
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,309,600	7,900	179,000	651,000	700,000
Continental.....	1,000,000	2,183,900	800	180,400	809,400	556,100
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,781,500	79,200	141,200	1,057,200	794,000
Everett.....	200,000	222,400	4,100	45,700	149,100	116,400
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,523,500	121,800	142,100	1,302,600	520,600
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,553,700	2,800	131,800	688,100	348,800
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,334,000	27,100	1,207,000	349,000	234,000
Hamilton.....	750,000	2,522,200	15,600	115,600	817,800	419,300
Howard.....	1,000,000	2,526,300	400	213,100	791,100	448,600
Market.....	800,000	1,476,200	35,000	60,400	437,200	383,100
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,779,700	8,600	234,500	835,300	416,200
Maverick.....	800,000	1,779,700	8,600	234,500	835,300	416,200
Merchants.....	800,000	7,966,100	210,600	511,000	\$3,510,900	1,584,200
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	622,400	20,700	51,100	383,400	174,700
New England.....	1,000,000	2,438,400	15,800	176,500	699,700	755,900
North.....	2,000,000	3,463,000	72,000	1,265,600	1,366,300	978,600
Old Boston.....	900,000	2,066,900	141,000	186,900	932,400	344,800
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,483,700	6,500	155,200	867,600	596,900
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,790,200	1,100	294,400	960,500	557,500
State of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,468,900	400	566,500	1,627,700	718,000
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,166,300	3,000	315,500	798,900	719,000
*Traders.....	600,000	1,555,000	37,600	114,100	1,037,200	167,900
Tremont.....	2,000,000	5,229,500	247,700	287,000	945,500	656,300
Washington.....	750,000	2,522,200	15,600	115,600	817,800	419,300
First.....	1,000,000	4,813,600	1,000	444,900	1,159,600	799,500
Second (Grant)... ..	1,000,000	4,572,300	80,200	496,500	2,057,200	70,500
Third.....	2,000,000	1,274,500	32,400	106,300	1,092,700	175,000
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,468,900	400	566,500	1,627,700	718,000
Bank of N. America.....	1,000,000	1,968,300	2,500	292,900	598,900	588,300
*Bk of Redemption.....	1,000,000	5,631,400	130,300	563,800	1,216,300	790,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,466,300	1,100	187,700	839,300	794,500
City.....	1,000,000	1,749,300	14,500	111,200	489,100	447,600
Eagle.....	1,000,000	1,968,100	19,600	134,100	816,800	387,300
Exchange.....	1,000,000	4,347,400	95,600	407,500	1,546,200	799,000
Hide & Leather.....	1,500,000	3,372,000	33,500	230,500	1,158,800	57,400
Revere.....	2,000,000	4,216,400	4,200	1,285,400	1,285,400	700,000
Security.....	200,000	806,200	68,600	88,400	640,000	180,000
Union.....	1,000,000	2,588,300	7,000	174,200	954,100	530,400
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,560,600	800	195,500	922,100	488,400
Commonwealth.....	500,000	2,301,300	41,900	196,200	1,215,600	250,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$45,000,000</b>	<b>\$119,406,700</b>	<b>\$1,730,900</b>	<b>\$9,765,400</b>	<b>\$46,368,000</b>	<b>\$25,602,400</b>

The total amount "due to other Banks," as per statement of Aug. 5, is \$30,341,200.

\* No Report. Same as last week.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans.....	Increase.	\$535,900	Deposits.....	Decrease.	\$33,900
Specie.....	Decrease.	890,900	Circulation.....	Increase.	54,800
LegalTenders.....	Decrease.	386,500			

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
April 29.....	114,603,900	3,424,200	7,718,700	45,092,700	25,819,400
May 6.....	114,481,200	3,325,800	7,609,200	47,371,000	25,308,600
May 13.....	114,481,200	3,325,800	7,609,200	47,371,000	25,308,600
May 20.....	114,223,000	2,999,200	9,569,600	48,268,600	25,768,900
May 27.....	114,550,400	2,534,100	10,263,000	48,440,500	25,769,500
June 3.....	115,567,100	2,244,300	10,470,600	48,558,600	25,654,200
June 10.....	115,791,400	2,244,300	10,195,800	48,540,800	25,769,500
June 17.....	115,108,200	1,965,400	10,240,100	47,474,900	26,825,100
June 24.....	116,619,200	1,447,900	10,615,500	47,157,500	25,612,200
July 1.....	112,161,800	2,740,100	9,477,800	48,575,500	24,877,000
July 8.....	115,326,800	2,560,100	9,771,100	48,540,800	25,769,500
July 15.....	115,683,900	2,445,500	9,611,600	47,827,400	25,608,400
July 22.....	115,510,800	2,121,800	10,151,900	46,401,900	25,567,600
July 29.....	119,016,700	1,730,900	9,765,400	48,588,000	25,602,400

**PHILADELPHIA BANKS.**—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, August 5, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Total net	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$5,432,000	\$44,000	\$1,169,000	\$8,145,000	\$3,824,000	\$1,000,000
North America.....	1,000,000	4,064,214	5,785	746,297	2,817,663	786,800	786,800
Farmers and Mech.....	2,000,000	5,611,200	127,000	1,892,500	4,427,600	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial.....	810,000	2,753,000	20,000	566,000	2,026,900	624,000	624,000
Mechanics.....	800,000	2,684,000	350	540,000	1,940,000	460,700	460,700
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,961,000	1,000	500,000	2,712,000	454,000	454,000
Southwark.....	250,000	1,408,000	2,500	373,300	1,399,600	211,900	211,900
Kensington.....	250,000	1,108,325	1,000	277,500	881,725	225,250	225,250
Penn.....	500,000	4,436,940	1,000	1,917,725	1,064,288	1,691,725	1,691,725
Western.....	1,000,000	1,560,712	1,500	219,352	1,508,736	174,849	174,849
Manufacturers.....	1,000,000	2,156,000	.....	197,500	1,208,260	589,210	589,210
Bank of Commerce.....	250,000	1,001,538	782	320,275	772,781	207,575	207,575
Grand.....	1,000,000	4,283,000	23,000	823,000	3,440,000	823,000	823,000
Tradersmen's.....	200,000	1,627,605	5,076	313,939	1,120,589	180,081	180,081
Consolidation.....	800,000	1,219,899	.....	309,345	981,255	270,000	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,554,241	.....	435,736	1,162,777	856,232	856,232
Commonwealth.....	800,000	726,011	7,019	46,405	441,525	210,640	210,640
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	2,365,000	4,000	614,000	2,287,000	450,000	450,000
Union.....	300,000	1,651,000	.....	421,000	1,734,000	226,000	226,000
First.....	1,600,000	5,883,000	28,000	1,091,000	3,665,000	799,000	799,000
Third.....	1,000,000	1,774,340	.....	311,500	1,083,700	262,308	262,308
Sixth.....	150,000	556,000	.....	138,000	407,000	135,000	135,000
Seventh.....	250,000	1,048,000	1,000	176,000	722,000	219,800	219,800
Eighth.....	275,000	1,048,000	.....	159,000	891,000	240,000	240,000
Central.....	750,000	4,000,000	.....	670,000	3,618,000	570,000	570,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,189,000	.....	289,000	1,218,000	800,000	800,000
Security.....	250,000	629,000	.....	151,000	424,000	180,000	180,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$16,235,000</b>	<b>\$59,612,478</b>	<b>\$267,427</b>	<b>\$12,489,388</b>	<b>\$47,496,585</b>	<b>\$11,357,705</b>	<b>\$11,357,705</b>

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec.	444,523	Deposits.....	Dec.	742,350
Specie.....	Inc.	34,259	Circulation.....	Dec.	4,909
Legal Tender Notes.....	Dec.	425,647			

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
April 29.....	54,786,013	209,035	11,712,106	41,270,389	11,391,750
May 6.....	55,019,536	253,525	12,012,484	42,149,000	11,370,350
May 13.....	55,019,536	253,525	12,012,484	42,149,000	11,370,350
May 20.....	56,007,039	160,557	12,075,398	43,015,561	11,369,461
May 27.....	56,007,039	160,557	12,075,398	43,015,561	11,369,461
June 3.....	56,345,655	135,435	12,753,011	45,018,700	11,350,115
June 10.....	57,261,669	141,106	14,232,283	49,392,161	11,357,961
June 17.....	58,562,519	161,281	15,235,383	49,696,854	11,339,880
June 24.....	59,043,965	128,850	14,510,639	49,731,671	11,342,857
July 1.....	59,333,307	154,135	14,124,586	49,087,754	11,348,480
July 8.....	59,659,324	228,338	13,972,002	50,021,793	11,345,865
July 15.....	59,919,833	1,308,265	13,296,320	49,165,015	11,330,344
July 22.....	60,441,968	324,245	13,055,645	49,614,700	11,334,361
July 29.....	60,147,559	276,643	12,824,397	48,489,176	11,355,621
August 5.....	60,016,996	233,168	12,915,085	48,235,996	11,362,614
August 12.....	59,614,473	267,427	12,499,388	47,496,586	11,367,705

## SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Some of these prices are necessarily nominal, in the absence of any recent sales.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	
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here. In New York, prices  
and N. Y. "Local Securities,"

[illegible]

## LOCAL SECURITIES.

## Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDENDS.			PRICE.	
	Par	Amount.	Periods.	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid. Asked
America	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	130 155
American	100	500,000	F. & J.	8	8	May, '72, .4	115
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Jan, '72, .4	115
Atlantic	75	300,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan, '72, .4	98
Bowery	100	250,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	160 175
Broadway	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	21	21	July, '72, .12	200
Bull's Head	25	200,000	Q. & J.	30	30	July, '72, .4	200
Butchers & Drovers	25	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	148 150
Central	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .4	100 100 1/2
Chatham	15	500,000	J. & J.	16	12	July, '72, .6	118 1/2
Chemical	100	300,000	ev. 2 mos	36	36	July, '72, .10	100 1/2
Citizens	25	400,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	135
City	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	20	20	July, '72, .10	255 260
Commerce	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	9	July, '72, .4	115 120
Commonwealth	100	750,000	J. & J.	7	6	July, '71, .3	83 88
Continental	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .3	91 1/2
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug, '72, .5	125 130
Currency	100	100,000	Q. & J.	16	16	July, '72, .3	100
Dry Goods	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .4	115
East River	25	350,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .4	115
Eleventh Ward	25	100,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .3	100 100 1/2
Fifth	100	1,000,000	Q. & J.	16	16	July, '72, .20	111 112
First	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	May, '72, .5	125 130
Fourth	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	May, '72, .5	125 130
Fulton	100	500,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .5	125 130
German American	100	200,000	M. & N.	7	7	Nov, '71, .3	161 164
Germania	100	200,000	M. & N.	20	20	May, '72, .10	199
Gree-wich	25	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	147 1/2
Harlem	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	147 1/2
Harlem	100	500,000	F. & A.	10	10	July, '72, .5	147 1/2
Importers & Traders	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	6	July, '72, .6	172
Irving	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .4	126 136
Manufacturers & Build.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72, .6	125 130
Leather Manufacturers	100	600,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	138 139 1/2
Manhattan	50	2,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug, '72, .5	147 1/2
Manuf. & Merchants	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .4	101
Marine	100	400,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .4	115
Market	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	138 139 1/2
Mechanics	25	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	138 139 1/2
Mech. Bkg Ass'n	50	500,000	M. & N.	10	9	May, '72, .4	115
Mechanics & Traders	25	800,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .4	115
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .4	115
Merchants	50	3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .4	112 120
Merchants' Ex.	50	1,250,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72, .3	95 96
Metropolitan	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	135 140
Murray Hill	100	250,000	A. & O.	8	8	Apr, '72, .4	109 109 1/2
Mutual	75	200,000	J. & J.	8	8	May, '72, .3	107 109
Nassau	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72, .3	107 109
National Gallatin	50	1,500,000	A. & O.	8	8	Apr, '72, .4	109 110
New York	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	134 136
New York County	100	200,000	J. & J.	16	16	July, '72, .7	100 101
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	June, '72, .5	109 112
N. Y. Gold Exchange	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	10	9	July, '72, .5	110 110 1/2
Ninth	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72, .4	103 103 1/2
North America	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72, .3	92 98
North River	100	400,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72, .3	92 98
Oriental	25	300,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72, .6	175
Pacific	50	427,000	Q. & J.	16	16	Aug, '72, .4	175
Part	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72, .3	135 139
Peoples	25	425,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .3	140
Phenix	20	1,500,000	J. & J.	8	7	July, '72, .3	101 102
Republic	100	2,000,000	F. & A.	9	8	Aug, '72, .4	113 114 1/2
Security	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug, '72, .4	113 114 1/2
St. Nicholas	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug, '72, .4	113 114 1/2
Seventh Ward	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72, .3	103 103 1/2
Second	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72, .5	180 182
Shoe and Leather	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72, .6	185 188
Sixth	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72, .3	103 103 1/2
State of New York	100	2,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72, .4	111 112
Tenth	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72, .4	111 112
Third	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72, .6	185 188
Tradesmen's	40	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72, .6	185 188
Union	50	1,500,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .5	133 140
West Side	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72, .4	111 112

## Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

(Quotations by Charles Otis, 9 New street and 74 Broadway.)

Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25	2,000,000	Q. & J.	20	20	May, '72, .5	240
Citizens' Gas Co. (Bklyn.)	20	1,200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan, '72, .5	220
do do	20	1,000,000	A. & O.	7	7	Apr, '72, .5	180
Harlem	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	15	15	Jan, '72, .5	210
Jersey City & Hoboken	20	386,000	J. & J.	15	15	Jan, '72, .5	210
Manhattan	50	4,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan, '72, .5	210
do bonds		2,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	Various	99
Metropolitan	100	2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan, '72, .5	136
do certificates		500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Various	97
Mutual, N. Y.	100	5,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	Various	100
Nassau, Brooklyn	25	1,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	Various	177
do do	50	4,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	May, '72, .5	102
New York	100	1,000,000	M. & S.	10	10	Sept, '71, .3	102
People's (Brooklyn)	10	1,000,000	M. & S.	7	7	Jan, '72, .5	190
do do	50	300,000	F. & A.	7	7	Various	200
Westchester County	50	400,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan, '72, .5	190
Williamsburg	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan, '72, .5	190
do scrip		1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	Various	200
*							
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry—stock	100	900,000	J. & J.	7	7	1880	71
1st mortgage	100	600,000	J. & J.	7	7	1880	66
Broadway & Seventh Ave—stock	100	2,100,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan 72	91
1st mortgage	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	1877	88
Brooklyn City—stock	20	1,500,000	Q. & J.	20	20	May '72	225
1st mortgage	100	300,000	J. & J.	7	7	1872	100
Bklyn. Prospect Pk & Flatbush—stock	50	250,000	J. & J.	7	7	1872	100
1st mortgage	100	300,000	J. & J.	7	7	1872	100
Broadway (Brooklyn)—stock	100	200,000	M. & N.	7	7	1873	130
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt—stock	100	80,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	400,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn—stock	100	100,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	115,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
2d do	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
3rd do	100	164,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Central Pk. N. & E. River—stock	100	1,161,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	530,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
2d do	100	250,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Coney Island & Brooklyn—stock	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	214,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery—stock	100	1,300,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	700,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Eighth Avenue—stock	100	1,000,000	M. & S.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	203,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
12th St. & Grand St. Ferry—stock	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Grand Street & Newtown—stock	20	7,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Ninth Avenue—stock	100	75,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	157,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Second Avenue—stock	50	800,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	350,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
2d mortgage	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
3d mortgage	100	150,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Cons. Convertible	100	315,000	M. & N.	7	7	1873	130
Sixth Avenue—stock	100	750,000	M. & N.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	250,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
2d mortgage	100	170,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
3d mortgage	100	1,800,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
Williamsburg & Flatbush—stock	100	9,000	J. & J.	7	7	1873	130
1st mortgage	100	125,000	M. & S.	7	7	1873	130

\*This column shows last dividend on stocks, but date of maturity of bonds

## Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, (5 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		NET'S PLUS, JAN. 1, 1872.		DIVIDENDS.					PRICE.	
	Par	Amount.		1872.	1868	1869	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid.	Asked
Adriatic.	25	200,000	10,885				10		July, '72, .5	70	70
Etna.	100	200,000	New							100	100
American.	50	400,000	240,66		14 1/2	17	15		July, '72, .5	155	155
American Exch'.	100	200,000	2,402		10	10	12	12	July, '72, .5	95	95
Artic.	25	250,000	39,149		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	80	84
Atlantic.	50	100,000									
Bowery	25	9,000	231,151		10	20	30		June, '72, .10	140	210
Brewers & M'ists	150	200,000								160	165
Brooklyn	20	300,000	69,114		14	16	15		Aug, '72, .10	170	175
Brooklyn	17	153,000	178,556		20	30	20	20	July, '72, .10	200	205
City	70	210,000	282,364		20	30	13	13	July, '72, .10	125	125
Clinton	10	300,000	255,453		14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2		July, '72, .10	130	135
Columbia	100	250,000	129,026		10	13	14	14 1/2	July, '72, .5	130	135
Commerce Fire.	100	300,000	86,544		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	95	100
Commercial	100	2,000	114,480		10	11	10	10	July, '72, .5	80	80
Continental	100	1,000,000	66,666		15	15	15	15	July, '72, .5	105	105
Corn Exchange.	25	200,000	53,345		15	16	18	20	July, '72, .35	90	96
Eagle	40	200,000	17,165							116	116
Exchange	100	200,000	274,716		15	20	30	30	Apr, '72, .10	185	185
Farmers & Traders	100	200,000	66,666		14	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	105	105
Exchange	30	200,010	20,011				4		Feb, '72, .5	105	106
Ferranti.	57	200,000							July, '72, .35		
Firemen's	17	201,000	9,500		17	20	20	10	July, '72, .5	105	105
Firemen's Fund.	10	150,000							July, '72, .5	40	40
Firemen's Trust.	10	150,000	53,845		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	100
Gebhard.	10	150,000	33,011		10	10	10	10	Aug, '72, .5	100	113
German-American	50	100,000									
Globe.	50	20,000	54,725		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	105	105
Greenwich.	25	200,000	80,096		10	10	11	11	July, '72, .5	105	105
Granary	25	200,000	207,016		20	30	30	30	Feb, '72, .10	200	200
Hamilton	100	200,000	8,888		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	100
Hanover.	25	150,000	89,896		10	10	16	15	July, '72, .75	140	140
Hofmann.	50	400,000	41,571		10	10	10	8 1/2	July, '72, .5	100	115
Hoffman.	50	250,000	26,365						July, '72, .5		
Hope.	100	250,000	33,333		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	100
Howard.	25	150,000	22,111		12	5	10		Jan, '72, .5	100	73
Humboldt.	100	500,000	1,585		10	11	12	9 1/2	July, '71, .6	110	102
International.	100	200,000	33,019		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	100
International.	50	200,000	33,019		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	100
Irving.	50	200,000	14,100		5	10	10	10	July, '71, .5	82 1/2	61 1/2
Jefferson.	30	200,000									
Knickerbocker.	50	200,016	\$0,000		10	10	10	10	Mar, '72, .5	130	130
Knickerbocker.	50	200,000	60,226		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	100
Latayette (B'klyn)	50	280,000	16,476		10	10	20	15	July, '72, .10	140	140
Lamar.	50	150,000	12,432		5	5			July, '72, .5	90	95
Lenox.	25	150,000									
Long Island (B'kly.)	50	200,000	49,263		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	110
Lorillard.	100	250,000	121,538		12	14	14	14	July, '72, .7	135	140
Maur & Builders	100	250,000	25,574							100	100
Manhattan.	100	250,000								100	100
Market.	100	200,000								80	80
Mech. & Trad'rs.	25	200,000	178,953		12	15	16	18	July, '72, .10	165	165
Mechanics (B'klyn)	25	200,000	30,402		12	15	5 1/2		July, '72, .10	100	100
Mercantile.	50	200,000	8,815		10	10	11	11	July, '72, .5	90	90
Merchants.	50	200,000	169,216		20	20	20	30	July, '72, .10	180	185
Metropolitan	10	200,000	108,792		3 1/2	4			July, '72, .10	50	56
Mohawk (B'klyn)	50	200,000	7,393		11	11	12	12	July, '72, .10	100	100
Nassau (B'klyn)	50	200,000	181,834		20	30	30	30	July, '72, .10	200	200
National	37 1/2	200,000	37,188		12	12	12	12	July, '71, .5	115	115
N. Y. Equitable	100	210,000	205,679		14	18	20	20	July, '72, .10	175	180
New York Fire	100	200,000	120,575		13	15	16	16	Feb, '72, .10	140	140
N. Y. & Ionkers.	100	200,000					3 1/2		July, '71, .35	100	100
Niagara.	10	100,000							Apr, '72, .5	105	105
North River.	25	200,000	90,499		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	100	100
Park.	25	200,000	185,689		10	10	20	20	July, '72, .5	185	185
Peter Cooper.	20	200,000	101,029		10	10	10	10	July, '72, .5	125	130
People's.	20	150,000	144,584		11	12	12	12	Aug, '72, .6	140	140
Phoenix (B'klyn)	50	1,000,000	171,856		10	10	11	12	July, '72, .5	130	130
Relief.	50	200,000	27,094		10	10	12	11	July, '72, .5	90	90
Republic.	100	200,000							July, '71, .5	50	50
Resolute.	100	200,000	105		10	10	3 1/2		July, '72, .5	100	100
Rutgers.	25	200,000	137,067		13	15	16	16	Feb, '72, .10	155	155
Safeguard.	100	200,000								85	85
St. Nicholas	25	50,000	54,963		10	10	10	10	Jan, '72, .5	85	90
Star.	25	200,000	161,401		10	11	10	10	July, '72, .5	127	127
Sterling.	100	200,000	6,908		5	5	10	10	July, '72, .5	135	135
Stuyvesant.	25	200,000	17,738		10	10	10	10	Jan, '72, .5	75	82
Trust.	25	200,000	174,696		10	10	10	10	Jan, '72, .6	160	160
United States	25	250,000	172,434		12	14	14	14	July, '72, .1	130	130
Washington	100	200,000								100	100



# The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

## EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.
2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.
3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month, on the page immediately preceding this.
4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition; THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only. Single copies without the supplement sold as usual.

## INVESTMENT OF MONEY—NEW LOANS.

We bring forward again to-day a list of the "new loans" now, or until recently, advertised in this market. The distinguishing feature of these bonds as a class, is the fact that they are still in the hands of financial agents and are, therefore, quoted at the fixed price for which they are offered by their respective agents.

Several loans have been brought out within a few months past and with the activity in railroad building in every part of the country, it seems probable that our market will be well supplied with the mortgage bonds of new railroads, for some time to come. Among the new loans introduced this season have been the Midland Pacific first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, offered at 90, by Messrs. Turner Brothers; the Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, for which proposals were received by Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.; the Indiana & Illinois Central first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, offered at 90 by Messrs. Walker, Andrews & Co.; the new 7 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for sale by Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., at par; the 7 per cent. 30 year bonds of the State of Arkansas, issued to the Arkansas Central Railway, and endorsed by that company, offered at 70 by Messrs. Williams & Bostwick; the Cook County (Ill.) 7 per cent. bonds, offered at par by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.; the Milwaukee & Northern Railway 8 per cent. bonds, offered at 90 by Messrs. Greenleaf, Norris & Co. We hear of other loans to be introduced soon.

Railroad bonds are decidedly the most favored securities of the present time among private investors, and from the experience of the past it is safe to say that these bonds, when judiciously chosen, cannot be excelled by any security, in the combined elements of safety and profitability.

It may not be amiss, however, to remind those of our readers who are not constantly familiar with Wall street affairs, that among the numerous bonds offered they should exercise judgment in their selections, and make practical inquiries as to the mortgage security, the amount of bonds issued per mile, the prospects for traffic, and the character of the parties connected with each enterprise.

The following is an abstract of the new loans now offered in this market; accrued interest is always paid by the buyer:

DESCRIPTION.	Length of Road.	Total Issue of bonds, or amount per mile.	Interest periods.	Rate of maturity.	Price.
Chesapeake & Ohio RR. 1st mort., gold 6s.	427	\$15,000,000	J. & J.	1900	91
Legansport, Crawfordsv. & S. W. 1st m. gold 8s.	92	1,500,000	Q-F.	1900	97½
St. Joseph & Denver City (W.D.) 1st mort. land grant gold 8s.	271	5,500,000	F & A.	1899	97½
Walkill Valley RR. 2d mort. 7s.	87	10,000 per m.	J. & J.	1892	80
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minn. RR. 1st mort. Mil. div., gold 7s.	110	20,000 per m.	F. & A.	1902	92½
New York & Oswego Midland RR. 1st m. gold 7s.	400	20,000 per m.	J. & J.	1894	101
Northern Pacific RR. 1st mort. gold 7 3-10s.	100	100,000,000	J. & J.	1900	100
Houston & Great Northern, 1st mort., gold 7s.	350	16,000 per m.	J. & J.	1902	85
Montclair RR. 1st mort. gold 7s.	43	20,000 per m.	M. & N.	1919	85
Chic. & Vinc. RR. 1st m., Ind. div., gold 7s.	321	15,500 per m.	A. & O.	1898	90
Houston & Texas Central RR. 1st m. gold 7s.	465	20,000 per m.	J. & J.	1891	90
Pacific RR. of Mo. 2d mort. 7s.	283	3,000,000	J. & J.	1891	82½
West Wisconsin RR. 1st mort. gold 7s.	170	4,000,000	J. & J.	1885	82½
Indianap., Bloomington & West. RR. 2d mort. 8s.	214	500,000	J. & J.	1891	82½
Calumet & Fulton RR. 1st mort. L. G. gold 7s.	301	8,000,000	J. & J.	1891	90
Midland Pacific RR. 1st mort. 7s.	60	1,100,000	J. & J.	1901	90
Pacific RR. of Mo. real estate mort. 8s.	100	800,000	M. & N.	1892	102½
N. Y. & Oswego Midland 2d mort. 7s. conv.	100	10,000 per m.	M. & N.	1896	85
Pacific RR. of Richmond Air Line RR. 1st mort. 8s.	250	4,000,000	J. & J.	1900	90
Carroll Lake RR. 1st mort. gold 7s.	40	20,000 per m.	J. & J.	1901	100
Arkansas State Loan, gold 7s, endorsed by Arkansas Central Railroad.	160	15,000 per m.	A. & O.	1900	70
Cook County, Ill., 7s.	152	1,500,000	J. & J.	1892	100
Indiana & Illinois Central, 1st mort., gold 7s.	132	23,000 per m.	J. & J.	1901	90
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st mort., 8s.	126	2,200,000	J. & D.	1891	100
American Bridge Co. stock		1,000,000			100

**Georgia Bonds.**—The annexed report embraces proceedings of the Georgia House on the 2d inst.:

The following resolutions recommended by the Bond Committee, were acted upon:

Regarding the currency bonds which were agreed to some days ago and reconsidered, was recommitted.

Declaring binding the bonds (second mortgage) of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, prepared by Governor Jenkins and circulated by Bullock. Agreed to.

Declaring valid and binding the State bonds indorsed by the South Georgia and Florida Railroad.

Declaring the quarterly gold bonds issued and sold in the market by the agents of the State before the passage of the act pending investigation; also authorizing the payment of money with legal interest, loaned by Sage on these bonds, was after debate agreed to.

The House has passed, by 123 yeas to 7 nays, the bill declaring the endorsement of the State of the Cartersville and Van Wert and Cherokee Railroad bonds null and void.

**Arkansas State Levee Bondholders.**—A meeting of Arkansas State Levee bondholders has been held for the purpose of taking action for the protection of their interests. The State of Arkansas has issued over \$3,000,000 of levee bonds, \$1,000,000 of which has been entered for land, leaving the \$2,000,000 outstanding, and taxes are levied for the purpose of paying the interest on these \$2,000,000. An injunction has been issued for the purpose of restraining the collection of taxes for this purpose, and therefore a portion of the interest was not paid on the 1st of July.

Messrs. Day & Lord were appointed attorneys to represent the bondholders in application for the removal of the injunction, the immediate collection of the taxes, and the payment of the delayed interest.

In the Memphis Appeal of July 29, the question whether the Arkansas State Levee Bonds are a constitutional debt, is ably discussed by Gen. Charles W. Adams, who takes the ground that the bonds are unaffected by the constitutional provision which prohibits the State from lending its credit, inasmuch as they were issued in payment of work done in accordance with the law and for the use of the State, and are in no sense loaned—neither are they bills of credit, but simply an acknowledgment of debt, incurred entirely in the interest of the State.

**Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.**—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1872.—The operations of the Company and the condition of its affairs at the close of the last fiscal year ending on the 31st of May, 1872, are presented in the following report:

MILES OF RAILROAD, MAY 31, 1872.		Miles.
Chicago to Clinton (30 miles double track).....	178.1	
Clinton to Missouri river (opposite Omaha).....	352.9	
Clinton to Lyons.....	26—	493.6
Lyons to Anamosa.....	68.8	
Chicago to Freeport (30 miles double track).....	121.0	
Elgin to Geneva Lake.....	41.5	
Geneva to St. Charles.....	2.4	
Belderville to Madison.....	67.5	
Total miles.....		1,382.9
Gross earnings for the year.....		\$11,402,114.44
Operating expenses (56.68 per cent).....		\$6,463,100.72
Taxes.....		235,845.67
Total.....		\$6,698,946.39
To which are added losses, expenses and renewals paid on account of the Chicago fire, and charged to operating account.....		\$179,479.51
Less amount received for insurance.....		68,400.00
		111,079.51
Balance of earnings.....		6,810,025.90
From which are deducted other charges for the year, viz.:		
For interest on bonded debt.....		\$1,109,397.91
Less received for interest and exchange.....		37,403.57
		\$1,071,994.34
For rent of leased roads in Iowa.....		856,610.42
For sinking funds.....		45,120.00
For dividends paid on Chicago & Mil. Ry. stock.....		87.00
		1,973,811.76
Net income for the year.....		\$2,618,323.78
From this amount two dividends of 3½ per cent each have been declared on the preferred stock, amounting in all to.....		1,486,188.64
Balance of net income for the year.....		\$1,132,135.14
To which should be added the balance standing to credit of income on the 31st of May, 1871.....		333,559.17
Leaving balance to the credit of income account at the close of the year, of.....		\$1,465,694.31

STATEMENT OF THE MONTHLY EARNINGS.		From	From	From	From	Total.
Months.	pass gers.	freight.	express.	mail.	miscel's.	
June, 1871.....	\$251,762	\$555,760	\$18,977	\$15,532	\$10,866	\$953,895
July.....	280,971	525,590	18,977	15,532	10,774	851,846
August.....	289,719	763,089	19,707	15,532	11,259	1,099,307
September.....	322,951	915,673	18,977	15,740	8,231	1,281,574
October.....	313,452	658,201	19,320	15,740	10,602	1,047,318
November.....	286,318	677,318	19,810	15,740	7,047	1,006,235
December.....	230,159	562,713	20,971	16,238	22,338	852,422
January, 1872.....	211,933	513,441	19,707	15,885	13,888	774,854
February.....	190,550	484,433	18,247	15,885	5,004	714,121
March.....	269,102	537,208	18,977	15,885	13,719	846,393
April.....	290,701	547,897	19,029	25,816	7,580	900,375
May.....	293,032	679,445	19,780	25,328	57,191	1,074,779
Total.....	\$3,260,654	\$7,521,275	\$232,484	\$208,862	\$178,885	\$11,402,161
Earnings for previous year.....	3,333,111	7,700,808	237,812	199,585	233,596	11,604,914
Increase.....	\$72,456	\$179,533	\$35,368	\$19,276	\$54,711	\$292,753

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF DIVISIONS.

The earnings of the several divisions of the road were as follows:

Divisions.	Earnings.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.....	\$11,402,114.44
Chicago & Milwaukee Valley Railroad.....	1,099,307.00
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad.....	1,006,235.00
Chicago & St. Paul Railroad.....	852,422.00
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.....	774,854.00
Chicago & Wisconsin Central Railroad.....	714,121.00
Chicago & Illinois Central Railroad.....	846,393.00
Chicago & Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad.....	900,375.00
Chicago & Rock Island & St. Louis & Chicago Railroad.....	1,074,779.00

From Wisconsin division.	\$3,037,341 31	From Peninsula division.	\$800,614 32
Galena	3,591,888 51	Milwaukee	1,369,162 55
Iowa	2,343,726 10		
Madison	259,428 65	Total	\$11,402,161 44

The increase of earnings upon the Wisconsin Division, over those of the previous year, amounted to \$425,762 64, and is attributable, partly to the growth of the country, and the great activity which pervades the northern and central portion of that State, and partly to the opening of the extension of our new line from Fort Howard to Menominee River, about fifty miles in length, which the Company began to operate in February, 1872.

The operating expenses were \$1,921,548 90.

On the Galena division there was a decrease in earnings of \$307,374 40, arising mainly from the failure of the crops for the season of 1872. This division has also been affected by the interruption of through business on the Pacific roads during most of the last winter.

The expenses were \$2,074,935 25.

The same causes which diminished the receipts of the Galena division have, to a greater extent, affected the Iowa division and reduced its earnings. Its expenses were \$1,638,496 92.

The business on the Madison division shows an increase of \$56,722 74, derived from the incomplete extension, which has had only the additional traffic of a few new local stations that were reached by it at the close of the year. The harvest of 1871 along the entire length of this division was almost a total failure. The expenses of the Madison division for operating and improving were \$244,206 13.

The traffic on the Peninsula and Milwaukee divisions has been large and satisfactory. The expenses of the Peninsula division were \$373,484 22. The expenses of the Milwaukee division were \$557,554 48.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The President remarks: Compared with the previous year, these items show a decrease of \$292,753, or 02 56-100 per cent of the gross receipts. The extent of the loss occasioned by the stoppage of business and temporary diversion of traffic from Chicago to other points, during the depression caused by the great fire in that city in October last, cannot be measured by this result. Of the deficit above shown, \$143,966 16 belongs to first week, and \$279,454 49, or nearly the entire amount, to the four weeks immediately subsequent to the fire.

The total losses of the company by the Chicago fire were estimated at \$494,000, against which there was partial insurance in good companies. The amount of insurance realized up to the present time is \$68,400. The total loss will probably be something more than the original estimate, and will by a little exceed \$500,000.

The amount of elevator capacity destroyed was about \$1,300,000 bushels. Two new elevators—one on the company's grounds, and one on the old site on their tracks—are in process of construction, to be completed, with a capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels, in ample time for the next ensuing harvest.

The total decrease in earnings for the first half year ending November 30, 1871, embracing the period of the Chicago fire, amounted to \$765,562 21; while the earnings of the second half year, ending May 31, 1872, show a gain over the corresponding months of the previous year of \$472,809 21; being an average gain for the six months of nearly \$80,000 per month.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES.

The cost of operating, while comparing favorably with the expenses of other leading lines of railway, has been affected by the extra amount and price of labor and materials required for temporary accommodations in the city of Chicago, and in expensive renewals and repairs, consequent upon the destruction of property by the fire. Large outlays were also required for the maintenance of the track and rolling stock during a winter of much severity and long duration in the latitude traversed by a large portion of the Company's lines. The whole expenses properly pertaining to operating for the year were \$6,463,100 72, or 56 68-100 per cent of gross earnings, and including taxes and charges to account of fire losses, were \$6,810,025 90, or 59 72-100 per cent.

#### NET EARNINGS.

The net earnings for the year amounted to \$2,618,323 78, which is equal to 7 3-10 per cent on both classes of stock; and with the surplus at the beginning of the year, amounted to \$2,951,882 95, or 8 2-10 per cent. From these earnings the directors have declared two semi-annual dividends of 3 1/2 per cent each on the preferred stock, leaving a balance of \$1,465,694 31 to the credit of income account at the close of the fiscal year.

#### STOCK AND DEBT.

The total amount of capital stock outstanding, including the above and that held by trustees, as explained in last report, is as follows:

Common stock and fractional scrip	\$14,810,980 40
Preferred stock and fractional scrip	21,067,663 42
Total amount	\$35,878,643 82
The last instalment of \$275,000 of ten per cent equipment bonds, due on the 1st of November, 1871, was paid off at maturity.	
The amount of bonds retired during the year was as follows:	
Peninsula bonds	\$72,000
Beloit and Madison bonds	\$9,000
Appleton extension bonds	34,000
Green Bay extension bonds	11,000
Ten per cent equipment bonds	275,000
Total	\$401,000

Consolidated bonds have been issued in accordance with the terms of the mortgage, for bonds retired, to the extent of \$126,000, making a total reduction for the year of \$275,000.

The aggregate of funded debt outstanding against the completed lines of the Company has been materially reduced by payments and conversion of bonds into stock during the last five years.

By reference to the report of 1867 it will be seen that the funded debt at that date, exclusive of the debts of the Chicago & Milwaukee and the Beloit & Madison Companies, amounted to

\$16,251,000. The same class of bonded indebtedness now stands at \$12,575,500, being a reduction in the five years of \$3,675,500.

The more recent issues of gold bonds by this Company were made for the purpose of providing means for the construction of the Madison and Menominee extensions, described in the last annual report, and cover entirely new and additional property.

These extensions, when completed, will add about 250 miles of new railroad to our system.

The amount of these bonds, as stated in the general balance sheet appended to this report, is as follows:

For the 126 miles of Madison extension	\$3,150,000
For the 120 miles of Menominee extension	2,700,000

Total issue on new works.....\$5,850,000

#### CONSTRUCTION.

During the last year there has been expended on the Madison extension the sum of \$2,175,007 44, which includes payments for large quantities of iron, ties and materials for the completion of the entire track to the junction with the La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott Railroad. The grading is far advanced north of Wonowoc, to which point the track is now laid, and as soon as the tunnels can be finished, the whole line will be put in operation.

The sum of \$1,503,560 52 has been expended during the year in the construction of the Menominee extension, between Fort Howard and Escanaba, and about fifty miles were completed, including the bridge across the Menominee River, and put in operation in February last. The balance of the work is in progress, and will be completed to a connection with the Peninsula Division, by the close of the present year.

Other important expenditures for construction have been made as follows: For new side tracks and extensions to various iron mines on the Peninsula division, \$122,425 67; for new buildings on the several divisions of the Company's lines, \$79,575 67; for the Erie street viaduct in Chicago, \$23,884 87; for changing the old line of the Madison division, between Syene and Madison, \$10,608 06; for rights of way and depot grounds, \$11,338 58; for construction of telegraph, \$1,137 17; for the Saint Charles and Batavia branches of the Galena division, \$2,471 63; and for the difference in weight between the light rails taken up and heavy rails laid down to replace the same, the sum of \$73,663 09; making a total expenditure for these extensions and for general construction purposes, less some items to credit of construction account, of \$3,981,258 01.

Since the last annual report the Winona and Saint Peter and the La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott Railroads have been connected by the completion of the new bridge, with an iron draw, across the Mississippi River at Winona, with its necessary approaches; and the extension of the Winona and Saint Peter Railroad west of Saint Peter has been vigorously prosecuted, and is now in active progress, with a view of completing the entire line within the period limited by its land grant.

This line from St. Peter to New Ulm, 30 miles, was opened in February last, and the remaining portions are being rapidly constructed. The cost of this extension and its equipment is borne by the Winona and Saint Peter Railroad Company, and the means provided by the issue of its first mortgage gold bonds on the property, and further secured by the proceeds which shall result from the sale of its land grant lands. There has been expended for account of this extension, within the year, the sum of \$2,428,262 51, and the further sum of \$20,317 81 for account of the previous extension east of St. Peter, and for the branch to Mankato.

The Iowa Midland Railway was finished to Anamosa in October last, where a connection is made with the Dubuque & Southwest Railway, with which reciprocal and permanent arrangements have been established, that will materially benefit and increase the business of both parties. The expenditures for account of the completion of this road for the year were \$730,883 74.

#### CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT, EQUIPMENT, ASSETS, SECURITIES, &c.

In the general balance sheet the following figures are given:

Old construction	\$39,976,662 42
New construction	10,386,492 43
New equipment	5,836,962 67
General assets and securities on hand	\$1,046,012 73
Winona and St. Peter RR. Co.—Excess of proceeds of bonds, &c., over advances	240,883 16
	\$805,129 62
Advances to State Line & Union Railroad on account of construction	96,682 40
State Line & Union Railroad Co.'s stock	45 00
Common and preferred stock held by trustees	263,426 00
Advances to Iowa Midland Railway	205,971 31
Iowa Midland Railway Co.'s stock	44,237 50
Advances to Northwestern Union Railway on account of construction	10,827 43
Materials on hand	1,431,319 96
	917,300 45
Grand total	\$58,542,637 63

[A statement of the bonded debt is given in the monthly tables of THE CHRONICLE, with more details than in the report.]

**Report of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company for the Fiscal Year ending April 30, 1872.**—The Superintendent and Chief Engineer report as follows:

At the date of our last report, the road was in operation to Thayer, 108 miles south of Lawrence, or 134 miles from Kansas City. Construction had just begun for its extension to the State line. This was pushed with vigor, and the road opened to Cherryvale July 10, and to Coffeyville and the south line of Kansas August 28, 1871.

Arrangements having been made to build a branch to Parker, 1 8-10 miles, and to undertake the construction of so much of the Southern Kansas Railroad as lies between Cherryvale and Independence (the county seat of Montgomery County), the former was opened on the 1st of November, and the latter on the 31st of December, 1871.



The system now operated by this company consists of the following:

Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, main line—Lawrence to State line.....	144.16
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, Parker Branch—South Coffeyville to Parker.....	1.80
Southern Kansas Railroad—Cherryvale to Independence.....	9.70
Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad—Ottawa to Olathe.....	31.91
Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, joint track—Olathe to Kansas City.....	21.00
Total.....	208.57

The average number of miles operated during the year, over this company's own lines, amounts to 169 42-100 miles, and, including the joint track, used in common with the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, to 190 42-100 miles.

The amount of the equipment now on the road is as follows:—Engines, 20; Passenger coaches, 14; Baggage, mail and caboose cars, 16; Box cars (combination) 165; Flat and coal cars, 90; Wrecking cars, 1; Hand cars, 36; Rubble cars, 32. This is barely sufficient for the present business.

The length through each county, the population, resources and debts of the tributary country to this line are as follows:

Counties.	Length of Railroad in Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Pop'n. 1870.	Number of Acres Assessed.	Taxable Property in 1871.	Bonded Debt.
Douglas.....	18.94	470	20,555	287,608	\$7,347,460	\$940,000
Johnson.....	16.49	472	13,685	232,065	3,405,259	325,000
Miami.....	2.00	576	10,406	841,147	3,390,252	331,000
Franklin.....	38.14	576	5,225	337,985	2,569,235	260,000
Anderson.....	27.09	504	7,024	137,003	1,851,302	210,000
Allen.....	21.39	576	10,223	134,835	1,618,752	131,000
Neosho.....	24.67	624	6,493	90,484	946,821	.....
Wilson.....	1.94	694	7,693	2,591	716,963	250,000
Labette.....	36.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	187.57	4,422	81,249	1,583,718	\$31,846,044	\$2,387,000

The earnings and operating expenses during the past fiscal year, upon the average of 190 42-100 miles operated, have been as follows:

Gross Earnings and Expenses.	Amounts.	Per Mile of Road.	Per mile run by Trains.
Earnings from Freight.....	\$322,978 49	\$1,695 14	1 99
" " Passengers.....	238,499 21	1,253 49	.....
" " Mails.....	20,266 62	106 43	1 22
" " Express.....	10,222 79	53 68	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2,025 76	10 64	.....
Operating expenses, 66 per cent.....	\$593,992 87	\$3,119 38	Average, 1 55
Net earnings.....	395,678 92	.....	.....
	198,313 95	.....	.....

The ratio of expenses to earnings this year, as compared to those of last, is as 66 to 83 per cent. The operating expenses have been increased by the transportation of materials for the extension of the road, the volume of which has been nearly 22 per cent of the whole tonnage carried.

The report of the President, Mr. James M. Walker, says that the ten miles from Cherryvale to Independence were built from the proceeds of \$75,000 of city and township bonds of Independence donated for the purpose, and from the proceeds of \$160,000 of 8 per cent 20-year bonds of the Southern Kansas Railroad Company. The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Company has a perpetual lease of the line, the rental being the interest on the \$160,000 of bonds (\$12,300 yearly) and the provision

of a fund for the purchase of the bonds in the market by setting aside 40 per cent of the gross earnings on the main line from all traffic received from the leased road.

The company uses the 21 miles of Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf road between Kansas City and Olathe for through traffic, by paying half the cost of maintenance and 10 per cent on half the cost of the road. It uses the depot grounds in Kansas City, one-fourth of which it owns, in common with the same company, and they are to be improved at their joint expense.

The company sold during the year 42,539.42 acres of land at an average of \$8 15 per acre, making the amount, with the receipts of town lots, \$361,079 20. Sales were interrupted by a question as to the validity of the company's title to the Osage Ceded Lands, which has been fully confirmed, the patents having been granted. It is hoped that now the land will sell more rapidly.

The assets of the company are:

Balance due for lands sold to date.....	\$440,660 84
418,969 acres of land and estimated value of town lots.....	3,275,727 14
County and township bonds (par value).....	1,349,400 00
Construction of main line, 146 miles of road.....	\$4,300,319 97
Construction of K. C. & S. F. R. R., 33 miles of road.....	913,623 05
Construction of Southern Kansas R. R., 10 miles of road.....	164,208 03
Equipment.....	604,364 36
Operating Accounts.....	5,982,515 41
Total.....	\$11,173,422 60

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt—	
L. L. & G. R. R. Bonds.....	\$5,000,000 00
K. C. & S. F. R. R. Bonds.....	720,000 00
Southern Kansas R. R. Bonds.....	160,000 00
Operating Accounts—	
Bills and Accounts Payable.....	278,616 12
Total.....	\$6,158,616 12
Surplus.....	\$5,014,806 48

The capital stock stands at \$5,000,000.

The capital stock and bonded indebtedness of the company have each been increased one million of dollars during the year by the issue and sale to the stockholders, *pro rata*, of one million dollars of capital stock and the remaining one million of bonds authorized and secured by the trust mortgage, originally executed by the company on its road and assets, for 90 per cent of the face of the bonds. The proceeds were expended in the extension and construction of the road from Thayer to the State line, and in purchase of additional equipment, and paying other liabilities incurred on account of construction.

The following are the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, showing a large increase:

For the month of July, 1872.....	\$1,175,295
" " " 1871.....	869,296
" " " 1870.....	783,099
Increase this year over 1871.....	305,999
" " " 1870.....	392,196
Earnings first 7 months 1872.....	6,767,778
" " " 1871.....	4,914,178
" " " 1870.....	4,210,465
Increase this year over 1871.....	1,853,600
" " " 1870.....	2,557,313

### MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & G. W.	Chicago and Alton.	Central Pacific.	Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	Kansas Pacific.	Erie.
1871. 1872.	1870. 1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.
(585 m.) (585 m.)	(431 m.) (511 m.)	(600 m.)	(390 m.) (390 m.)	(672 m.) (672 m.)	(846 m.) (914 m.)
\$340,469 \$351,342	\$321,108 \$353,235	\$72,316 Jan.	\$536,499 592,223	\$272,826 327,538	133,673 189,606
\$30,616 324,310	\$26,096 342,369	\$72,316 Feb.	\$485,490 571,836	\$273,752 318,627	152,364 191,738
\$95,764 372,327	\$42,896 384,999	\$72,316 Mar.	\$44,447 875,762	\$320,881 354,766	\$267,411 300,783
\$30,916 393,234	\$48,039 388,964	\$72,316 Apr.	\$730,329 949,598	\$360,698 366,960	\$303,915 322,875
\$71,375 435,544	\$408,655 461,390	\$72,316 May.	\$892,341 1,322,775	\$378,493 396,944	\$354,285 384,285
\$69,010 435,501	\$408,655 466,097	\$72,316 June.	\$895,176 1,222,140	\$326,434 326,434	\$315,363 315,363
\$74,233 417,903	\$418,709 533,655	\$72,316 July.	\$869,297 1,175,295	\$319,069 330,970	\$282,723 321,774
\$410,606	\$506,680 594,163	\$72,316 Aug.	\$1,006,373 995,922	\$328,000 328,000	\$1,864,554
	\$497,519 507,617	\$72,316 Sept.	\$95,922 385,281	\$328,000 328,000	\$1,794,397
	\$473,608 473,227	\$72,316 Oct.	\$91,008 391,346	\$328,000 328,000	.....
	\$441,197 455,608	\$72,316 Nov.	\$897,234 356,109	\$328,000 328,000	.....
	\$404,263 377,987	\$72,316 Dec.	\$72,358 327,926	\$328,000 328,000	.....
	4,849,404 5,378,910	..... Year ..	9,467,072	3,869,076	.....

  

Han. & St. Jo. Lake Shore & M.S.	Ind. Bl. & Western.	Illinois Central.	Michigan Cent.	Mil. & St. Paul.	Marquette & Cin.
1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.
(275 m.) (275 m.)	(1,074 m.) (1,074 m.)	(205 m.) (205 m.)	(569 m.) (569 m.)	(1,018 m.) (1,018 m.)	(251 m.) (251 m.)
\$169,396 \$150,497	\$1,082,595 \$1,276,150	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$179,964 164,781	\$1,076,112 1,251,511	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$26,436 214,302	\$1,312,617 1,470,048	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$20,061 198,356	\$1,217,330 1,521,518	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$27,560 187,361	\$1,190,033 1,474,467	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$17,319 162,130	\$1,140,916 1,311,110	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$36,199	\$1,130,847 1,204,443	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$21,815	\$1,295,369	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$27,243	\$1,368,948	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$30,913	\$1,402,597	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$22,497	\$1,345,316	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
\$75,401	\$1,355,285	\$59,815 105,076	\$418,755 505,586	\$396,760 460,985	\$131,164 152,577
2,902,804	14,707,975	964,193	8,401,142	5,939,602	6,690,695

  

Pacific of Mo.	St. L. & Iron Mt.	Tol. P. & W. Wars'w.	St. Louis, K.C. & N.	St. L. A. & T. H.	Toledo, Wab. & W.	Union Pacific.
1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.	1871. 1872.
(355 m.) (471 m.)	(210 m.) (210 m.)	(319 m.) (348 m.)	(530 m.) (530 m.)	(282 m.) (282 m.)	(628 m.) (628 m.)	(1,038 m.) (1,038 m.)
\$318,735 254,319	\$126,218 173,707	\$79,969 108,188	\$191,739 \$228,380	\$143,468 158,198	\$365,174 439,780	\$479,572 273,936
\$26,341 328,828	\$129,372 156,262	\$71,743 100,439	\$192,120 245,110	\$124,810 140,471	\$328,791 431,949	\$783,924 594,115
\$19,964 327,404	\$144,337 188,055	\$76,958 105,456	\$241,057 308,978	\$154,697 165,969	\$398,455 460,646	\$499,809 565,861
\$26,416 295,160	\$129,590 178,635	\$74,717 102,191	\$222,461 279,850	\$140,302 154,641	\$443,610 447,313	\$604,347 741,802
\$24,732 269,559	\$117,664 187,235	\$94,709 117,904	\$242,342 280,933	\$134,390 147,540	\$453,009 510,792	\$724,466 890,442
\$75,351 286,637	\$118,786 180,786	\$86,860 94,522	\$211,581 296,820	\$159,644 149,839	\$429,515 462,868	\$728,174 835,459
\$267,540 365,406	\$114,016 181,240	\$93,268 90,070	\$204,684 287,922	\$153,671 180,145	\$453,994 552,079	\$673,693 881,865
\$289,870	\$141,465	\$104,545	.....	.....	\$558,510	\$800,409
\$364,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$70,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$35,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$29,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,865,632	5,736,665	7,521,142	.....	.....	.....	.....

## The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 9, 1872.

The markets for merchandise during the past week have shown a good degree of activity, and prices have generally been pretty well supported; in fact, in nearly all the leading articles of domestic produce there has been a slight improvement; in foreign merchandise, free offerings from accumulations in store to secure the advantage of the reduced import duty, have caused some weakness, but no important decline. The weather has become again very hot, and the progress of the Presidential campaign begins to excite more interest in business circles.

Cotton has advanced, and closes at 21½c. for middling uplands. Flour has been active, and shipping extras have advanced to \$7@7 40. Wheat is decidedly higher, No. 2 spring closing at \$1 62@1 65. Corn has been variable, new mixed closing at 62@64c. Groceries have been active, especially sugar and coffee, but at prices rather favoring buyers, and closing quiet.

Provisions have been only moderately active, but with higher quotations from Liverpool prices have latterly shown an upward tendency, though without a decided advance. The supply of box-meats is quite limited. Receipts of swine have been liberal, under which prices fell off a fraction, at which they were quickly taken up. The principal business of late has been in long clear bacon at 7½c, and in prime steam lard at 8½c, spot and early future. To-day there was a quiet market for hog products; pork jobbed freely at \$13 70@13 75 for new mess; \$13 10@13 12½ for old do; \$12 50 for new prime mess, and \$11 for extra prime, but there was no whole-sale business. Lard was dull and weak, and bacon unchanged. Cheese was dull and prices weak, under a decline in the cable quotation from Liverpool; prime and fancy State factories quoted 12@12½c; good do. 10@11c.

Freights have been dull, and it seems probable that the shipments of grain from this market for the next six weeks will be on a reduced scale. But there is very little room on the berth or available for charter; rates have consequently been pretty well supported. The principal business has latterly been in grain to Glasgow at 7@7½d by steam, and to Cork for orders 7s 6d. To-day the market was very dull; asking rates were, for grain by steam, 7½@8d to Glasgow, and 8½@9d to Liverpool. Petroleum charters have been moderately active at full rates.

Tobacco has been active and firm for Kentucky leaf, with sales for the week aggregating 1,000 hhds., of which 600 hhds. for export, and 400 do. for consumption. Prices remain very firm; lugs quoted at 9@9½c, common to fine leaf 10@15c. Seed leaf has shown a moderate degree of activity at rather firmer prices. Sales have been: 400 cases old sundries, 11@30c; 200 cases new Connecticut seed leaf, in small quantities on private terms; 624 cases do. New York, 10½@15c; 557 cases do. Ohio, 11@15c. and partly at higher prices; and 275 cases do. Pennsylvania, 15@20c. Spanish Tobacco in good demand and firmer; sales 500 bales at 98@117c.

Rosin has advanced to \$3 65@3 75 for strained, but closes quiet. Spirits turpentine has been selling moderately at 51@52c. Refined petroleum has been active and closes firm at 22½c; but crude has been dull at 12@12½c in bulk. Linseed oil has improved to 81@82c, and other oils have ruled firm. Tallow has been in brisk export demand, and closes with prime in demand at 9½c. Whiskey has declined to 93c, at which free sales. Hides have shown more activity; prime dry South American 24½@25½c gold.

In metals there has latterly been a good demand for tin plates and prices rule very firm, and ingot copper closes strong at 33½@33¾c cash.

## Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1872, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO																						
ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All other Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.	
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	70,542	3	105	223	3	...	1,410	...	...	101,438	24,397	41,574	18,658	1,180	84,343	56,101	37,248	9,366	21,084	569,054	1,071,719	
Corn meal, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,150	1,694	...	...	...	2,819	4,101	425	392	310	10,477,490	10,477,490	
Wheat, bush.	8,205,648	32,126	...	...	...	...	137,505	...	...	101,438	24,397	41,574	18,658	1,180	84,343	56,101	37,248	9,366	21,084	569,054	1,071,719	
Rye, bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,150	1,694	...	...	...	2,819	4,101	425	392	310	10,477,490	10,477,490	
Barley, bush.	22,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,438	24,397	41,574	18,658	1,180	84,343	56,101	37,248	9,366	21,084	569,054	1,071,719	
Oats, bush.	14,235,902	24,135	19,412	467,948	17,072	2,643	10,162	...	...	57,958	10,942	53.9	10,942	...	12,380	3,000	90,575	13,321	568,400	6,353,053	14,003,871	
Peas, bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	...	2,180	1,118	1,669	834	137,401	63,078
Candles, boxes.	63,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153	5,598	48,347	117	3,175	195	8,282	3,583	1,044	31,402	31,402	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,363	2,755	62	19,304	3,863	247	22,659	81,866	
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,764	9,813	125	37	1,								



## Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1872, and for the corresponding period in 1871:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	302	10,893	9,147	89	4,277
China.....	2,46	31,911	35,654	25	3,609
Earthenware.....	7,971	101,151	8,858	14,657	613,25
Glass.....	194	4,161	25,080	191,318	619,400
Glass plate.....	138	7,09	7,09	8,686	4,579,355
Buttons.....	140	3,355	3,628	6,876	140,111
Coal, tons.....	5,229	38,571	61,577	8,811	623,601
Cocoa, bags.....	11,35	12,349	11,461	1,671,181	2,267,672
Coffee, bags.....	35,011	914,169	690,439	7,463	85,446
Cotton, bales.....	903	5,557	2,318	4,377	353,147
Drugs, &c.....	485	25,396	16,341	5,407	823,534
Back, Peruvian.....	432	17,192	1,433	7,016	840,605
Bica powders.....	336	12,179	38,305	341	41,912
Brinestone, tons.....	2,392	6,178	6,178	67	3,966
Cochineal.....	9	1,31	1,822	3,462	112,570
Cream Tartar.....	31,361	5,173	5,173	3,565	122,245
Gum, Arabic.....	85	3,308	2,577	930	71,148
Indigo.....	315	2,566	1,359	Arti les reported	
Madder.....	3	414	231	by value	
Oil, Olive.....	1,721	34,257	26,892	Cigars.....	218,921
Opium.....	100	53,541	76,538	Fancy goods.....	37,105
Soda, bi-carb.....	1,809	48,615	35,187	Fish.....	1,005
Soda, ash.....	697	29,891	28,649	Fruits, &c.....	47,693
Sugar.....	149	8,032	3,609	Lemons.....	25,388
Flax.....	115	4,926	4,164	Oranges.....	11,435
Gunny cloth.....	10,417	7,556	5,068	Nuts.....	5,565
Hair.....	47	4,167	8,807	Raisins.....	1,503
Hemp, bales.....	751	117,169	75,665	Hides undressed.....	59,287
Hides, &c.....	107	1,142	1,345	Spices, &c.....	13,025
Hides, dressed.....	146	13,965	14,190	Cassia.....	502,508
India rubber.....	313	30,180	2,396	Pepper.....	13,159
Ivory.....	19	2,832	11,603	Saltpetre.....	11,603
Jewelry, &c.....	180	2,453	3,274	Woods.....	2,045
Watches.....	1,501	362,088	512,283	Fustic.....	452
Unseed.....	1,536	6,756	114,890	Logwood.....	409
Molasses.....				Mahogany.....	476

## Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1871, have been as follows:

This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.
Ashes, pkgs.....	104	1,398	4,399	Oil rakes, pkgs.....	294
Breadstuffs.....	44,836	1,418,878	2,902,983	Oil, lard.....	66
Flour, bbls.....	331,082	1,463,805	5,740,007	Peanuts, bags.....	1,201
Wheat, bus.....	1,002,816	2,216,515	13,988,191	Provision.....	13,296
Oats.....	371,628	7,916,308	3,531,810	Butter, pkgs.....	346,503
Bye.....	23,500	300,816	64,091	Cheese.....	1,747
Barley, &c.....	25,996	1,461,214	614,765	Cutmeats.....	1,747
Grass seed.....	273	239,710	1,401,621	Pork.....	5,456
Beans.....	751	82,328	94,861	Beef, pkgs.....	160
Peas.....	340	166,335	89,321	Lard, pkgs.....	2,119
C. meal, bbls.....	4,657	116,673	126,233	Cork, kegs.....	40
Cotton, bales.....	2,214	374,317	619,028	Rice, pkgs.....	226
Hemp, bales.....	151	3,499	1,935	Starch.....	3,674
Hides, &c.....	5,328	466,257	239,397	Searine.....	215
Hops, bales.....	155	6,709	2,444	Sugar, hds, &c.....	61
Leather, skins.....	51,396	2,093,906	1,962,403	Tallow, pkgs.....	759
Molasses, hds.....	257	31,454	41,753	Tobacco, pkgs.....	5,301
Naval stores.....	212	6,217	4,139	Tobacco, hds.....	2,687
Cr. turp. bbls.....	2,091	41,321	31,333	Corkage, bbls.....	122,271
Solids turp.....	2,091	394,753	27,116	Wool, bales.....	2,635
Car.....	251	22,710	12,635	Dressed hogs, No.....	41,518
Truck.....		1,564	409		90,114

## COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 9, 1872.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Aug. 9. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 1,178 bales against 2,117 bales last week, 2,566 bales the previous week, and 2,419 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,712,000 bales against 3,988,224 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 1,276,215 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows:

RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS	
Rec'd this week at—		Rec'd this week at—	
1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
New Orleans..... bales	232	3,214	1
Mobile.....	134	553	127
Charleston.....	213	721	181
Savannah.....	213	721	
Texas.....	11	1,614	
Tennessee, &c.....	231	1,705	
Total receipts.....		1,178	9,454
Decrease this year.....		8,276	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 9,068 bales, of which 9,068 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 81,825 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Exported to—	Total this week.	Same w'k 1871.	Stock.
Week ending Aug. 9.	1872.	1871.	1872.
New Orleans.....	2,412	6,593	37,349
Mobile.....	833	750	4,949
Charleston.....	5,963	3,123	1,123
Savannah.....	1,043	1,043	17,045
Texas.....	9,068	1,371	56,143
New York.....	106	106	12,000
Other ports.....			
Total.....	9,068	9,068	81,825
Since Sept. 1.....	1,446,637	193,549	314,448
		1,944,679	8,114,106

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 4,311 bales, while the stocks to-night are 55,270 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 2, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Cost- wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans .....	933,26	142,710	568,517	140,666	179,798	88,976	194,575	7,379
Mobile .....	285,667	39,843	128,041	9,989	137,910	137,910	27,271	845
Charleston .....	369,055	516,640	38,693	2,325	20,490	111,318	267,653	4,983
Savannah .....	344,255	725,919	173,142	39,053	77,598	295,786	160,165	1,196
Texas .....	199,417	307,388	102,579	5,25	12,411	115,853	83,213	943
New York .....	103,108	218,321	343,567	1,065	8,066	352,698		69,432
Florida .....	15,688	12,638					12,638	
North Carolina .....	51,933	91,666					51,933	359
Virginia .....	273,079	333,167	3,861		3,861	27,838		681
Other ports .....	15,72	75,618	22,916		6,946	29,162		13,000
Total this year .....	370,831		147,619	193,519	314,443	193,519	1194,166	99,198
Total last year .....		3978,770	232,631	122,137	649,318	2109,579	1210,500	132,350

The market for spot cotton the past week has shown a good degree of activity. Foreign advices have been better, middling uplands having advanced in Liverpool from 9½d. on Saturday last to 10d. this morning. Although this market was already fully up to the higher quotation from Liverpool, this advance has not been without its effect, especially as stocks have been diminishing rapidly under the active spinning and export demand, and middling uplands closed to-day at 21½c., against 21½c. Saturday. The falling off in the stock during the week has been considerable, so that holders appear to feel less desirous to sell; and yet there is a general disposition to clear out stocks before the next crop begins to come in. For future delivery there has been great irregularity. Crop accounts have been conflicting, but on the whole have been interpreted favorably, so that since Tuesday there has been a decline in prices. The volume of business in futures has been large, though the market has lacked spirit, and closed time to-day. The prices for futures last reported were (basis low middling) 20½c. for August, 20 7/16c. for September, 19½c. for October, 18½c. for November, 18 11/16c. for December. The total sales of this description for the week are 77,250 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 11,962 bales including 3,957 for export, 7,122 for consumption, 583 for speculation, and 300 in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations to-day:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	16½c.	16½c.	16½c.	16½c.
Good Ordinary.....	19½c.	19½c.	19½c.	19½c.
Low Middling.....	20½c.	20½c.	20½c.	20½c.
Middling.....	21½c.	21½c.	21½c.	21½c.
Good Middling.....	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	SALES.					PREV. S.			
	Exp't.	C. n- somp.	pec u- la	Trans- p't.	Total.	Ord'r'y.	Good Ord'r'y.	Low Mid'l'g	Mid- d'ing
Saturday.....	600	1,182	...	...	1,782	16½	19	19½	21½
Monday.....	810	846	117	300	2,114	16½	19	20½	21½
Tuesday.....	593	664	357	...	2,114	16½	19½	20½	21½
Wednesday.....	250	1,110	107	...	1,467	16½	19½	20½	21½
Thursday.....	715	1,927	...	...	2,642	16½	19½	20½	21½
Friday.....	1,545	1,093	2	...	1,755	16½	19½	20½	21½
Total.....	3,957	7,122	583	300	11,962				

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board), have reached during the week 77,250 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	For August.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
100.....	20½	4,100	20½	2,700	19½	500	18½	For December.	
100 del 10th.....	20½	3,000	20 7/16	2,000	19 11/16	500	18 9/16	For January.	
100 S. B.....	20½	2,500	20 9/16	1,600	19½	500	18 9/16	250 old to m	
100.....	20½	2,700	20½	250	19½	300	18 11/16	contract.....	5½
60.....	20 9/16	6,000	20 11/16	14,550 total Octob'r.		1,100	18½	100 old form	
800.....	20½	8,300	20½	2,100	18 15/16	2,100	18 15/16	contract.....	19
100 no not till.....	20½	1,850	20 13/16	For November.		2,100	19	250 total Jan.	
fore 20th.....	20½	2,300	20½	For October.		100	19 11/16		
100.....	20½	900	21	2,700	19½	2,700	19½		
300 no not till.....	20½	3,900	20 13/16	4,200	18½	4,200	18½		
8th.....	20 13/16	39,550 total Sept'r.		1,300	18 15/16	1,300	18 15/16		
200.....	20 13/16	For October.		2,700	19½	2,700	19½		
200 no not till.....	20½	800	19 5/16	1,100	19 11/16	1,100	19 11/16		
20th.....	21½	2,100	19½	500	19½	500	19½		
3,000 total August.		2,200	19 7/16	300	19½	300	19½		
20 September.		1,545	19½	600	19 9/16	11,900 total Novem.			
600.....	20 5/16	200 sellers option, all this year, at 18½c.		500	18½c.				
		700 total.							

The following exchanges have been made during the week:  
c. paid to exchange 400 October for 400 September.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—There is, we think, an improvement to be noticed in the reports of the crop as telegraphed us to-night, though there are some unfavorable exceptions. At Galveston there has been no rain all the week, but our

correspondent states that the reports from the crop are less favorable, as the bolls are said to be dropping badly; the cause of this is not stated; possibly it is the result of the drought in the upper counties; the telegram adds that picking is progressing favorably. They have had rain on one day only at New Orleans, and that was a slight local thunderstorm. At Selma, there have been two light showers; our correspondent states that no serious injury has been done by caterpillars as yet, except in special localities. Our Montgomery telegram, on the other hand, continues to report the appearance of caterpillars everywhere in that district, and adds that they have already done much damage; that it has rained on four days of the week, and been cloudy the most of the balance of the week. Our Columbus telegram says that the weather there has been warm, sultry and wet, with rain on four days; it adds they are having too much rain in that locality. At Macon they had rain early in the week, but since then it has been clear and pleasant; the plant looks strong and healthy, and is well fruited. The same correspondent, in a letter dated Macon, Aug. 5, writes that the plant is much larger and stronger than last year, better fruited, and the favorable weather of the last six weeks has more than made up for the backwardness of the spring. Cotton is beginning to open quite rapidly. At Savannah it has rained on every day but one, and on one day they had an unusually severe storm; cotton in that vicinity looks strong and healthy. It also rained at Augusta early in the week, but has since been clear and pleasant. At Charleston, the long drouth appears to have come to a sudden termination, and has been succeeded by a week, during which it has rained every day; it began to rain Friday afternoon after our last week's telegram was sent, and to-night's telegram states that it is still threatening. They have had no rain at Memphis; the crop is developing promisingly; the nights are rather cool; the rumors of caterpillars, our correspondents think, are of little importance as yet. At Nashville they have had two showers, and the crop is developing unusually promisingly. The thermometer has averaged at Nashville, 85; Memphis, 79; Charleston, 84; Columbus, 84; Macon, 83; Montgomery, 87; Selma, 88, and Galveston, 84.

**NEW COTTON.**—Our telegram from Savannah to-night says that up to to-day 6 bales of new cotton have been received there. We should have stated last week that the first bale of Florida cotton from Jefferson County was received at Savannah on the 31st of July, and was classed low middling and sold at 25½c.; and on the same day the first bale of Georgia cotton was received at the same place from Decatur County, Georgia; it was classed fully low middling and was sold at 20½c. Our Selma telegram to-night also notes the arrival there of two bales of the new crop.

**BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.**—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, the shipments from Bombay to Great Britain for the past week have been 2,000 bales and to the continent, 2,000 bales, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 900 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 8:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	receipts.
1872*....	2,000	2,000	4,000	616,000	207,000	823,000	900
1871....	10,000	1,000	11,000	665,000	305,000	970,000	3,000

\* Our dispatch from Bombay to-night gives the total shipments to Great Britain and the Continent from Bombay for this year since January 1 as above, which differs somewhat from our totals heretofore published.

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease this year in the week's shipments to Great Britain of 8,000 bales, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 now shows a decrease in shipments of 147,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871.

**GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.**—Owing to some speculative lots of domestic cloth being thrown on the market, prices are weak, with a downward tendency. The asking price is 15½@16c., but goods forced would have to be sold for less. There has been a sale of 500 bales on private terms. Native is quoted at about 14c. Bags are in more demand, but as yet no important transactions are reported. We quote light weights 14c., and heavy weights 15c. bid and 16c. asked. Manila hemp is quiet at 11½c. gold. Jute butts and rejections are in good demand; late sales are 2,500 bales butts on spot at 2½c. currency; 500 bales at 2½c. gold, and 1,000 bales late arrival at 2½c. gold; also 450 bales rejections at 3½c. currency, and 1,500 bales at 3c. currency.

**VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.**—By cable we have to-night the stocks at the different European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus received, we have prepared the following table, showing the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (Aug. 9) of each of the two past seasons:

	1872.	1871.
Stock in Liverpool.....	936,000	642,000
Stock in London.....	241,000	85,005
Stock in Havre.....	259,000	89,500
Stock in Marseilles.....	19,750	22,091
Stock in Bremen.....	31,000	46,268
Stock in Amsterdam.....	71,000	53,500
Stock at Antwerp.....	46,000	20,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	65,000	59,500
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	16,000	52,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil).....	3,500	10,263
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	none	3,450
Afloat for Amsterdam (American).....	none	5,500
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	294,000	588,840
Stock in United States ports.....	81,825	137,095
Stock in inland towns.....	6,703	14,734

Total..... 2,070,778 1,890,746  
These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 240,032 bales compared with the same date of 1871.

**MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.**—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipmen's for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1871:

	Week ending Aug. 9, 1872.		Week ending Aug. 11, '71.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Augusta*.....	116	454	1,730	475
Columbus.....	20	20	195	34
Macon.....	26	41	460	110
Montgomery.....	2	11	368	110
Selma.....	6	none.	101	49
Memphis.....	141	235	3,113	1,151
Nashville.....	4	223	736	166
	315	984	6,703	2,095
			2,243	14,734

\* By a count of stock at Augusta this week the stock has been reduced 976 bales.

† The stock at Macon (which we stated we estimated last week) should have been 445 bales, and the receipts 20 bales.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,594 bales, and are to-night 8,031 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 1,780 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 9,068 bales, against 6,950 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1871; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

**Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1871**

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 17.	July 24.	July 31.	Aug. 7.		
Liverpool.....	1,551	1,840	6,950	9,068	340,741	573,636
Other British Ports.....	....	....	....	....	2,826	12,199
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b> .....	1,551	1,840	6,950	9,068	343,567	585,835
Havre.....	65	....	....	....	246	5,560
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	119	605
<b>Total French</b> .....	65	....	....	....	1,065	6,165
Bremen and Hanover.....	....	....	....	....	5,380	20,926
Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....	349	6,879
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	1,141	24,306
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b> .....	....	....	....	....	6,870	52,111
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	....	....	....	....	1,196	768
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.</b> .....	....	....	....	....	1,196	3,226
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	1,616	1,840	6,950	9,068	352,698	647,327

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871:

REC'D'S FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	547	124,594	....	41,545	2	3,513	....	137
Texas.....	9	45,308	....	15,390	....	3,670	....	511
Savannah.....	145	35,998	518	28,743	49	15,707	....	10,388
Mobile.....	....	1,647	58	22,351	....	692	....	126
Florida.....	....	9,336	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'th Carolina.....	1,327	136,201	....	4,794	....	9,900	425	9,263
N'th Carolina.....	120	40,186	....	405	....	2,902	15	7,980
Virginia.....	88	150,512	159	74,389	....	....	10	32,766
North'n Ports.....	8	4,326	748	55,144	....	....	....	735
Tennessee, &c.....	103	105,816	....	32,458	68	31,967	50	46,236
Foreign.....	567	8,502	16	857	....	1,943	....	119
<b>Total this year</b> .....	2,911	725,286	1,499	279,176	119	70,900	500	108,190
<b>Total last year</b> .....	6,885	1,076,122	1,221	296,004	608	64,066	537	130,072

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 9,068 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:



Total bales.	
NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers Calabria, 807... Republic, 719	
City of Paris, 292... Holland, 1,974... Idaho, 3,301... Russia,	
459... Hipparchus, 691... per ships Botanist, 400... Saint Maur,	
425...	9,068
Total.....	9,068

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Total.
New York.....	9,068	9,068
Total.....	9,068	9,068

**GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 115½ and 115¾, and the close was 115½. Foreign Exchange market is unsettled and the rates are lower. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½; short, 109½, and Commercial, 108½@108¾. Freight closed at 1d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, ½c. gold by steam and ¾c. by sail to Havre, and ¾d. by steam to Hamburg.

#### BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

Liverpool, Aug. 9—5 P. M.—The market has ruled firm to-day, with sales footing up 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 85,000 bales of which 12,000 bales were taken for export and 6,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 395,000 bales, of which 268,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 253,000 bales of which 16,000 bales are American.

	July 19.	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9.
Total sales.....	58,000	59,000	77,000	85,000
Sales for export.....	4,000	7,000	11,000	12,000
Sales on speculation.....	4,000	6,000	9,000	6,000
Total stock.....	979,000	965,000	985,000	996,000
Stock of American.....	329,000	301,000	294,000	268,000
Total afloat.....	290,000	292,000	249,000	275,000
American afloat.....	35,000	34,000	24,000	16,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Upl'ds. 9½@.....	Holiday	9½@	9½@	9½@	10@	10@
Orleans 10@.....	10½@	10½@	10½@	10½@	10½@	10½@

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

**EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.**—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 27, states:

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd fair.	Good & Fine.	Same date 1871.
Sea Island.....	21	30	42	43
Florida.....	22	28	33	37
Upland.....	8	9	10	10
Mobile.....	8	9	10	10
N.O. & Tex 8	9	10	11	11

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Midland d. d. d. d.	16	23	24	24
Sea Island.....	35	16	23	24
Upland.....	12½	7¾	9 1-16	9¾
Mobile.....	12½	7¾	9 1-16	9¾
Orleans.....	12 1-16	8	9 1-16	10

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	(Taken on spec. to this date)	(Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date)	(Actual U. K. in 1871.)
American.....	173,840	241,910	131,280
Brazilian.....	82,080	71,350	7,720
Egyptian.....	31,880	20,560	4,860
W. Indian.....	3,580	7,300	810
E. Indian.....	202,810	57,000	73,210
Total.....	494,190	401,280	217,880

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Sales this week.	Imports this week.	Stocks this week.
American.....	24,420	2,090	28,700
Brazilian.....	8,110	206	8,310
Egyptian.....	4,430	60	4,390
Smyrna & Greek.....	403	20	170
West Indian, &c.....	8,600	4,490	17,150
East Indian.....	45,960	6,860	59,130
Total.....	84,145	2,354,616	2,673,544

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 31 per cent is American, against 54 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 35 per cent against 15.75 per cent.

LONDON, July 27.—The cotton trade is dull, and prices have declined fully ¾c per lb. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 25.....	79,280	150,907	286,572
Deliveries Jan. 1 to July 23.....	175,793	135,391	210,790
Stocks, July 25.....	26,141	83,840	236,167

## BREADSTUFFS

FRIDAY P. M., August 9, 1872.

We have had some excitements in the markets for flour and wheat this week, attended with a decided advance in prices, but in coarser stuffs the fluctuations have not been important.

The stock of flour in this market is greatly reduced—it has probably not been smaller in many years—while the demand has greatly exceeded current supplies from the interior; parties having orders that must be filled have, therefore, been compelled to resort to the local millers, and they have made large contracts, mainly for brands known as "fancy State," in the range of \$7 50 @8, mostly for shipment to the West Indies; low grades have been taken freely for the British Provinces, and shippers to Great Britain who had their freight room engaged were compelled to pay \$7 15 @7 40 for extra State. To-day the market was very strong, and a line of 1,000 bbls fair extra State sold at \$7 25, but at the close holders offered more freely.

Wheat is also in greatly reduced stock; with a moderate yet pressing demand from both shippers and millers; current arrivals have not been equal to their wants, and in the competition between buyers, there has been an advance of fully 10c. in spring wheats, and 12@15c. in winter wheats. No. 2 spring has lately sold at \$1 58 @1 62; amber winter, \$1 85; red do., \$1 75 @1 80; and prime to choice white, \$1 90 @2. There is a "corner" in Chicago, with No. 2 spring worth \$1 48½, there which checks shipments eastward. New winter wheat is arriving pretty freely at Toledo. To-day, this market was firmer for spring; No. 2 Milwaukee held at \$1 65, with sales last evening at \$1 63 @1 64.

Corn was depressed early in the week, but recovered yesterday when new mixed sold freely at 63@64c., and yellow at 65c., closing with considerable revival of speculative confidence. To-day, there was less activity, but a firm market at 63½@64c. for prime mixed afloat.

Rye has been dull, and barley entirely nominal.

Oats have been active, the principal business in prime mixed Western at 44c. in store, and 45½@45¾c. afloat. White oats are scarce with as high as 51c. paid. To-day, the market was stronger and white State brought 50c. in store, and 52c. afloat.

The following are closing quotations:

	GRAIN
Superfine State and Western.....	\$5 85 @ 6 25
Extra State, &c.....	7 10 @ 7 40
Western Spring Wheat.....	7 00 @ 7 25
do double extras.....	8 25 @ 9 50
do winter wheat extras.....	7 50 @ 11 50
do double extras.....	7 50 @ 8 00
City shipping extras.....	8 50 @ 11 00
City trade and family brands.....	9 50 @ 11 50
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	8 00 @ 9 00
Southern shipp'g extras.....	4 25 @ 5 00
Rye flour.....	3 40 @ 3 75
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	3 85 @ 4 00
Corn meal—Brwine, &c.....	3 85 @ 4 00

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
	1872.	1872.
For the week.....	44,886	1,448,879
Since Jan. 1, 1871.....	1,902,980	21,084
Same time Jan. 1, 1871.....	1,902,980	21,084
For the week.....	44,886	1,448,879
Since Jan. 1, 1871.....	1,902,980	21,084
Same time Jan. 1, 1871.....	1,902,980	21,084

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

THE CROP MOVEMENT, including the receipts at Lake ports for the last four years, August 1 to July 31, has been as follows:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.
Flour..... bbls.	4,986,083	5,612,165	5,948,397	6,407,504
Wheat..... bush.	39,297,159	46,551,387	52,973,073	47,380,396
Corn.....	69,267,188	45,575,993	32,347,068	31,294,965
Oats.....	28,850,954	20,341,714	16,944,918	22,486,102
Barley.....	6,365,822	5,280,665	3,488,529	3,410,829
Rye.....	2,711,781	1,811,247	1,623,577	2,553,587
Total grain.....	146,492,874	119,511,006	107,377,105	107,126,872
Flour to wheat.....	24,330,415	28,360,825	29,741,985	32,656,520
Grand total..... bush.	171,423,289	147,871,831	137,119,090	139,163,392

The receipts at Lake ports for the last four years, ending December 31, have been as follows:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour..... bbls.	5,308,097	5,849,814	6,318,305	5,065,140
Wheat..... bush.	49,075,074	48,936,487	51,748,321	36,004,073
Corn.....	59,277,977	29,607,243	32,603,895	34,410,523
Oats.....	24,300,255	19,005,829	16,569,073	21,375,729
Barley.....	5,630,036	5,360,173	3,134,865	3,207,566
Rye.....	2,720,036	1,596,309	1,715,795	2,130,426
Total.....	141,003,378	104,505,941	105,770,899	97,108,317
Flour to wheat.....	26,540,485	29,345,070	31,591,535	25,326,700
Grand total..... bush.	167,543,893	133,097,011	137,363,424	122,435,017

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING  
AUGUST 3, AND FROM JULY 27 TO AUGUST 3.

	Flour. bush. (196 lbs.)	Wheat bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn. bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats. bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley. bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye. bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago...	20,595	71,873	755,672	65,246	14,900	5,104
Milwaukee...	11,179	70,965	20,103	16,703	4,566	
Toledo...	3,122	95,533	153,491	14,899		500
Detroit...	4,011	33,295	9,037	13,771	925	285
Cleveland...	2,350*	43,250	6,655	4,550		
St. Louis...	16,624	132,099	131,860	51,417	450	1,386
Duluth...			No report.			
Total	57,781	428,515	1,076,818	166,516	20,841	7,975
Previous week...	45,476	430,719	637,422	264,017	20,343	8,810
Corresponding week, '71.	123,327	1,131,157	1,746,919	1,536,050	68,197	14,236
" " '70.	91,968	1,378,099	866,790	794,734	30,138	43,943
" " '69.	67,020	1,102,182	699,691	318,497	10,360	19,875
" " '68.	54,483	594,713	752,428	555,717	3,173	17,854
" " '67.	43,929	523,125	752,125	428,058	4,208	48,005
Total July 27 to date.	57,781	428,515	1,076,818	166,516	20,841	7,975
Same time 1871...	123,327	1,131,157	1,746,919	1,536,050	68,197	124,536
Same time 1870...	91,968	1,378,099	866,790	794,734	30,138	43,943
Same time 1869...	67,030	1,102,182	699,691	318,497	10,360	19,875

\* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland for the week ending Aug. 3, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 3:

Week ending—	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Aug. 3, 1872.....	61,853	450,244	2,156,946	271,119	11,309	10,474,611
July 27, 1872.....	56,326	442,497	2,063,653	443,158	29,269	10,677,610
Corresp'g week 1871	62,106	1,086,069	1,824,249	578,538	43,207	12,187,000
Corresp'g week 1870	72,447	692,179	741,887	583,560	1,936	13,340,440
Corresp'g week 1869	58,844	1,039,397	666,522	233,816	4,135	37,357,000
Same time 1872.....	2,309,760	8,288,360	38,493,780	1,400,573	1,045,000	702,300,000
Same time 1871.....	2,291,986	17,505,360	31,177,120	5,554,581	400	680,000,000
Same time 1870.....	2,175,953	18,063,003	11,368,807	4,304,558	401	805,005,000
Same time 1869.....	2,317,624	16,647,635	12,353,979	4,850,906	192,212	569,638,000

\* St. Louis not included.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE  
WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO AUGUST 3.

	Flour, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
At New York.....	41,940	251,162	14,483,63	601,093		
Boston.....	12,651	9,009	115,368	10,373	2,500	16,000
Portland.....	5,053		18,400	1,600		
Montreal.....	10,188	58,423	297,184		10,300	
Philadelphia.....	10,236	45,046	131,900	21,600	500	170
Baltimore.....	6,924	67,300	75,250	11,000		
New Orleans.....	5,387		47,377	47,671		
Total.....	92,399	430,990	14,834,372	692,737	13,300	16,170
Week ending July 27.....	97,439	1,007,283	2,297,503	1,051,903	18,143	33,643
Week ending July 20.....	106,914	420,967	1,543,163	701,387	8,540	8,953
Week ending July 13.....	138,358	442,275	1,744,694	596,157	11,959	14,100
Week ending July 6.....	152,473	523,373	2,040,906	592,904	10,875	4,400
Week ending June 29.....	157,115	328,025	1,446,600	691,178	9,791	7,290
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	4,335,675	7,231,590	44,684,492	15,568,677	321,152	430,790
Do. same time 1871.....	4,666,425	16,957,957	25,841,055	7,309,640	543,445	192,305

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports in transit on the lakes, by rail and on New York canals, Aug. 3 1872:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley bush.
In store at New York.....	116,892	1,475,691	2,101,965	58,399
" " " " " Albany .....	11,000	27,000	53,000	41,500
" " " " " Buffalo .....	158,421	1,814,318	432,518	40,168
" " " " " Chicago .....	815,491	2,348,117	566,911	79,677
" " " " " Milwaukee .....	359,781	342,346	282,422	22,164
" " " " " Duluth .....		25,000		
" " " " " Toledo .....	78,549	425,594	242,263	10,655
" " " " " Detroit .....	22,800	6,579	65,365	2,700
" " " " " Oswego .....	25,000	150,000	15,000	
" " " " " St. Louis .....	47,484	431,705	67,732	3,265
" " " " " Boston .....	5,150	213,588	303,088	38,100
" " " " " Toronto .....	1,765	11,616	16,555	14,160
" " " " " Montreal .....	74,489	507,131	102,388	50,000
" " " " " Philadelphia .....	40,000	250,000	80,000	
" " " " " Baltimore .....	28,000	238,312	40,000	
" " " " " shipments for week .....	90,414	101,478	103,079	11,300
Lake shipments.....	369,830	2,048,468	686,040	
Amount on New York canals .....	402,533	1,645,862	168,027	
Total .....	2,675,981	11,040,025	5,321,550	322,588
Total in store and in transit July 27, '72,	3,061,998	11,456,893	5,190,765	268,000
" " " " " July 20, '72 .....	3,929,504	12,113,563	6,018,444	259,534
" " " " " July 13, '72 .....	3,327,634	12,704,516	6,523,045	293,055
" " " " " July 6, '72 .....	4,992,643	11,169,468	6,802,669	283,700
" " " " " June 29, '72 .....	5,087,267	12,327,180	7,021,521	282,260
" " " " " Aug. 4, '72 .....	4,578,907	8,467,128	5,379,373	203,000

## GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 9, 1872.

The general trade has been fairly active during the current week, and in some lines of groceries the business from first hands has been very large. There is a good jobbing inquiry, but transactions are restricted to some extent by the high rate of the gold premium which is making goods cost a shade more. The markets for the most part rule strong. The only perceptible weakness being in teas which are still gradually settling down, and as a consequence buyers hold off until the market becomes established on a permanent basis of prices. Quotations have undergone very slight variations, and the particulars are given under the different headings below.

**TEA.**

The general business of the tea market since our last report has been rather quiet. The demand for lines has been fairly active, but the call has been supplied without any liberal transactions in invoices and the sales of the week foot up a small amount. The stock is pretty liberal and the arrivals of new crop are increasing. Even at the current figures here there is very little profit for the importer, and with a weak tone prevailing and prices so notably leaning in buyer's favor, the outlook is not very promising.

The latest advices from Yokohama dated July 6th, state that after the departure of the last previous mail steamer, the free receipts and increasing stocks weakened the market somewhat, but the next steamer bringing several buyers from the United States, holders at once stiffened up. The demand was reported good, and large settlements of mediums and good mediums were made at \$2 per picul, above the previous rates. Fine teas had sold very moderately. The total exports of the new crop per May and June steamers were 663,238 lbs., of which 667,439 lbs. were for New York. The sales here for the week include in the way of invoices 3,400 half chests Green, 1,450 do. Oolong, 2,300 Japans, 1,000 Souchongs, and 900 Japans, all on private terms.

There have been no direct imports at New York this week. The receipts indirectly have been 1,516 pkgs by steamer and 3,869 by rail overland.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1872 and 1871:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total
Atlantic ports, 1872...lbs.	12,875,908	14,227,659	8,340,458	35,444,025
Atlantic ports, 1871.....	13,715,815	13,775,388	8,961,387	36,452,590

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 105,167 pkgs. since January 1, against 44,373 last year.

Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to July 16 have been 466,240 lbs. and 2,894 pkgs. China and 583,300 lbs. and 4,832 pkgs. Japan.

**COFFEE.**

The jobbing movement showed less animation at the opening of the week, and although there has been a decided improvement during the past two or three days, the aggregate business foot up comparatively light. Stocks in second hands had run pretty low under the previous distribution, and there has been a good demand from jobbers for Rios and other descriptions, with some liberal transactions. The movement in cargoes has been more liberal than during any previous week since the 1st of July, and with very small receipts the stock has been considerably diminished since our last report. This movement has had the effect of strengthening prices somewhat, and the last Rio telegram has also had a hardening influence. The latest advices from Rio are up to July 17th, and show a further improvement there since the previous telegram of July 8th, with everything tending toward a stronger market, and still higher rates. Holders of Rios here have shown a disposition to harden prices a little, and the sales are mainly at extreme rates, though the market is without quotable improvement as yet. In Java the position is about the same as last noted. A few small parcels have changed hands at full figures, but with a good stock the market is only steady. Laguaya has been in more liberal request, and the transactions are on a larger scale than for some time previous. Fair transactions have been closed in Maracaibo and Costa Rica, and Savanillas show increased activity. The sales of all grades into consumption foot up heavy, and are all within the range of our quotations, which are without notable change in extremes. The sales of Rio have been 4,094 bags ex "Stockton," 2,544 ex "Nora," 1,056 Rio, and 3,356 Santos ex "Foreningen," 2,100 ex "C. Leeds," 475 ex "Hipparchus," 3,137 ex "Frances Jane," 4,010 ex "Mozart" at Hampton Roads, and a resale of 4,200 by the "Kundson." The sales of Laguaya are 4,553 bags ex "John Bolton," 1,300, the balance of the "Emily's" cargo, 2,829 ex "La Platte," 1,513 bags of Maracaibo have been sold ex "Libra," and 1,600 bags Savanilla ex sundry vessels. We hear also of a sale of 4,200 bags ex "Mendora" on private terms.

Imports at this port this week have included 2,164 bags Rio, per "Adelaide Pendergast;" 15,074 mats Java, per "Merredina Wilhelmina;" 710 bags St Domingo, per "Vicksburg, 100 do. do. per "Tybee," and 1,193 do sun-dries.

The stock of Rio Aug. 8, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Mobile, &c.	Gal- veston.	Tota
Stock.....	85,662	...	14,795	...	8,007	...	108,46
Same date 1871.....	71,112	...	61,601	5,000	3,398	2,000	143,11
Imports.....	359,047	4,012	187,764	59,352	29,817	8,212	648,78
" in 1871.....	400,679	14,805	336,799	128,562	44,879	11,000	931,71

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Aug. 8, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

	New York— stock	Boston— import.	Philadelphia— import.	Balt. & N. Ori's— import.	Imports
Java and Singapore.....	\$8,296	\$120,733	\$12,766	.....	Total imports
Ceylon.....	3,902	9,944	.....	.....	
Maracaibo.....	1,000	7,853	.....	.....	
Laguaira.....	4,399	44,272	.....	29,719	
St. Domingo.....	3,000	54,974	4,011	.....	
Other.....	13,265	9,381	102	8,182	3,939
Total.....	34,655	431,509	26,161	29,621	8,182
Same time last year.....	31,626	381,026	19,100	20,609	3,648

\* Includes mats. &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 70,506 mats.

**SUGAR.**

There has been a very good demand for raws throughout the week, which has been met, for the most part, freely by holders at the former range of quotations. Early in the week holders of stock, in store, showed an inclination to get a shade better prices on their good to prime refining grades, and the offerings were mainly at a shade better prices. Buyers, however, held back and importers were forced to meet their views to effect sales. The lower qualities of refining have been freely offered at old prices and have met ready sale. The stock of refining grades is well under control, but the lack of pressing necessities has made refiners less eager to operate, and prevented holders from realizing the improvement that seemed probable at the date of our last report. The stock has been materially reduced within the week, and the receipts continue light. There has been some movement in grocery grades with liberal sales reported late in the week on private terms. Our range is said to cover the prices obtained, and is quoted at the close with a fair degree of firmness. The market for refined sugars is languid, though the demand continues to be on a fairly liberal scale. Prices on hards have been shaded a fraction, and there is a tendency on the general list to favor buyers. Softs have been dropped an eighth in some cases, and close with a little more show of steadiness. The transactions in raws, both of grocery and refining grades, foot up a liberal amount since our last, and the details of the movement are as follows: 1,465 hhds Cuba refining at 8½@8¾, 473 dts at 8½@8¾, 550 do at 8-15c, 65 do at 8½, 1,074 do at 7½@8c, and 566 do on private terms; 345 boxes centrifugal at 9½, 509 do at 9½@10c, 150 hhds Porto Rico at 9½@9¾, 187 do at 8½@9½, 112 do at 9½, 2,475 boxes molasses sugar at 8½, 3,906 do at 8@8½, 30 hhds Cuba grocery at 9½, 24 hhds Martinique at 8c, 200 hhds Cuba at 8½@9c, 68 do at 8c, 200 boxes at 8c, 400 hhds on private terms, and 50 hhds Texas at 8@8½.



FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 9, 1872.

The market for foreign grades of molasses is barren of interesting facts. The demand since our last has been entirely from the trade, and the aggregate of the distribution is very limited. Refiners have been inquiring for stock during the week, but their demands have not, so far as we can learn, developed into any business of note. The stock is down to a point that makes it easy to control, and as there is no pressure to sell prices are maintained with a good degree of steadiness. Grocery grades have sold to some extent during the week, and at the close are held with a little more steadiness, though the quotations remain as before. The stock of domestic molasses remains light, and there is no pressure to sell on the part of holders. There has been a moderate outlet for these grades during the week, so that the sales more than balance the arrivals, and keep down stocks. The range of prices remains about as last, but the bulk of the transactions reported are in grades that bring figures near the higher extreme. The sales include 450 hhd. Porto Rico at 37c.; 225 bbl. New Orleans at prices ranging from 78c. to 86c., and small lots of foreign of different descriptions to the trade at prices covered by our range of quotations.

	Cuba, 'hhd.	P. Rico, 'hhd.	Demerara, 'hhd.	Other 'hhd.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week. . . . .	161	286			256
" since Jan. 1. . . . .	67,014	164,370	1,216	9,900	26,663
" same time 1871. . . . .	73,131	25,870	2,474	12,274	35,326
Stock in first hands. . . . .	1,540	3,822		3,191	
" " same time '71. . . . .	2,037	5,544		3,377	7,250
" " same time '70. . . . .	17,345	6,293		3,227	

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1872, to date, have been as follows:

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.  
† Includes baskets, &c., reduced.

**Tea.**

Bio Prime .....	gold. 18	@18	Native Ceylon .....	gold. 16	@18
do good.....	gold. 17	@17	Maracaibo .....	gold. 16	@18
do fair.....	gold. 16	@16	Laguayra.....	gold. 17	@18
do ordinary.....	gold. 15	@15	St Domingo.....	gold. 14	@14
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 19	@21	Jamaica.....	gold. 6	@17
Java mats, brown.....	gold. 2)	@23	Mocha.....	gold. 22	@23

Coab. inf. to com. refining.....	7½¢ @ 9½¢	Havana, Box, white.....	11¼¢ @ 12¼¢
do fair to good refining.....	8½¢ @ 9½¢	Puerto Rico, refining grades.....	9¢ @ 10½¢
do prime.....	8½¢ @ 9½¢	do grocery grades.....	9¢ @ 10½¢
do fair to good grocery.....	9¢ @ 9½¢	Brazil, bag.....	7½¢ @ 9¢
do prime to choice.....	9½¢ @ 10½¢	White Sugars A.....	7½¢ @ 8½¢
do centrifugal, hhd's. & bxs.....	9½¢ @ 10½¢	do do B.....	11½¢ @ 11½¢
do Melado.....	4½¢ @ 6½¢	do do extra C.....	10½¢ @ 11½¢
do moussas.....	4½¢ @ 6½¢	Yellow sugars.....	12½¢ @ 13½¢
do 10 to 12.....	8½¢ @ 9½¢	Crushed.....	12½¢ @ 13½¢
do do 10 to 12.....	9¢ @ 9½¢	Powdered.....	12½¢ @ 13½¢
do do 13 to 15.....	9½¢ @ 10½¢	Granulated.....	12¢ @ 12½¢
do do 16 to 18.....	10½¢ @ 11½¢		
do do 19 to 20.....	11½¢ @ 12½¢		

New Orleans new.....	7	gall.	40	@	87½	Cuba Clayed.....	27½	@	32½
Porto Rico.....	30			@	60	Cuba centrifugal.....	20	@	25
Cuba Muscovado.....	30			@	35	English Islands.....	30	@	45

Rangoon dressed, gold in bond  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{ @ } 3\frac{1}{2}$  | Carolina.....  $8\frac{1}{2}\text{ @ } 9\frac{1}{2}$

Cassia, in cases... gold ½ lb.	27	@	27 ½	Pepper, in bond.....(gold)	12	@	13
Cassia, in mata.... do	27	@	28	do Sumatra & Singapore	17	@	20
Ginger, Race and Af. gold	10 ½	@	11 ½	Pimento, Jamaica.... (gold)	12	@	13
Mac... do 1	15	@	17	do in bond.... do	7 ½	@	7 ½
Nutmegs casks	95	@	92 ½	Cloves..... do	19	@	21
do cases Penang.....	92 ½	@	95	do in bond .... do	15	@	17
				Clove stems .... do	8 ½	@	10 ½

Walnuts, Seignee, new, #1, alls. 25	25	25	African Peanuts	115	115
do Layer, #51, # box 25	25	25	Filberts, Sicily	115	115
do Sultanah, #1 12	12	17	do Barcelona	115	115
do Valencia, #1 12	12	17	Walnuts Bordeaux	95	105
do Loose Muscates, #2 65	65	25	Macaroni, Italian	15	16
Currants, new, #1 65	65	25	ARABIAN DRIED FRUITS		
Citron, Leghorn, new, #1 45	45	45	Apples, State	12	12
Prunes, French, #1 11	11	15	do sliced	12	13
Prunes, Turkish, old			do Western	12	9
do new			do Southern, good	12	7
Dates			do primo	10	12
Figs, Smyrna			do sliced	10	12
Canton Ginger, caud.	9	10	Peaches, pared	13	23
Almonds, Languedoc	20	20	do unpared, qrs & blve	5	6
do Tarragona	18	18	Blackberries	10	11
do Valencia	16	17	do filled	19	30
do Sicily	16	17	Pecan Nuts	75	20
do Shelled, Sicily	26	30	Hickory Nuts	7	20
do paper shell	26	28	Chestnuts		
do #1 bl. box	32	34	Peanuts, Va, & to fancy old	125	125
Bardine			do do do	125	125
Brazil Nuts, new, #1, box	15	15	do Will. & to fancy old	125	125

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The transactions in standard cotton fabrics during the week have been mostly in full packages from first hands, and the aggregate of the distribution is not heavy for this period of the season. The fluctuations in values on brown goods have not been very marked, but the current quotations are barely steady, and buyers do not place confidence enough in the stability of prices to operate very freely. Bleached goods are unsettled, and quotations are, to a great extent, nominal. Colored cottons are offered at very irregular rates, and are selling in small aggregate amounts. Prints have attracted more attention this week, and have moved more freely in dark effects. The attempt to get 12c. for new work was not successful, and agents have, in most instances, revised their quotations and returned to the old price. As we showed in a previous number, this will undoubtedly result advantageously to the trade, especially so since out of town buyers have the further inducement of low freights to start the demand. In other cotton goods the movement is light, and prices are chiefly nominal.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The movement in heavy woollens has been a little better this week, although the market still lacks animation. Prices have not been changed and the market remains without new feature. The feature of the week in woollens has been the opening of fall styles of shawls by the leading manufacturers of these goods. Messrs. Martin, Landenberger & Co are now offering the "Saratogas," greatly improved over the goods selling under the same name last season, at \$4 25; the "Brightons," entirely new, at \$4 75, and the "Ristoris," which bid fair to have their usual run, at \$3 75. These three are already sold ahead. They show also the "Niagaras" at \$4 75, and the "Ottomans" at \$9@10 and \$11. Messrs. Tillinghast, Wight & Co. show a line of Mr. F. Steffan's makes. The "Ottoman" at \$7, and the "Florence" styles are sold ahead, and the "Diana" at \$4 50, which will probably also be much sought after. The improvements in the machinery is readily noticed in the favorable appearance of the fabrics, and the increasing demand is compelling the manufacturers to greatly enlarge their mills. Mr. Elias Birchall's shawls are offered through Messrs. Denny, Poor & Co. The "Spring Queens" at \$5 50, the "Augustas" at \$4 50, both stripes; the "West Point" plaids at \$4, and the "Germantown," which is a staple and always sells, at \$3 50—all of these do great credit to the manufacturer. There is some inquiry for flannels, with the tone of the market weaker and prices favoring buyers a shade.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—Very liberal offerings have been made by importers and jobbers, and retailers have canvassed the market more freely without, however, making any extensive purchases. Buyers looked for lower rates to follow the reduction in the duty, but this has been offset by the rise in the gold premium, and prices are higher on some fabrics than they were before the 1st instant. The result of this is naturally to check trade, and until gold declines, or the requirements of the trade force buyers to purchase, there is little prospect of an active trade doing. Silks are in good supply, and the assortments are more varied than for many past seasons. Some of the new shades are very beautiful, and promise a popular run.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers :

Agawam F.	36	11½	12	do	Z	36	13-13½	Nashua fine O	38	13½
Albion A.	36	11½		do	Z <td>36<td>13-13½<td>do R...</td><td>36</td><td>14½</td></td></td>	36 <td>13-13½<td>do R...</td><td>36</td><td>14½</td></td>	13-13½ <td>do R...</td> <td>36</td> <td>14½</td>	do R...	36	14½
Arctic B.	36	11		do	4	48	20	do E...	40	16
Atlantic A.	36	14½		do	W	48	21	do W...	48	21
do D.	36	13½		Ind'n Orchard				Pepperell...	7-4	27½
do H.	36	14		A...	40	14-14½		do	8-10	30
Appleton...	36	14		do BB	33	13		do	9-10	30½
do N...	30	12		do W	30	11		do	10-14	37½
Augusta...	36	14½		do	W	30	11	do	11-14	42½
Bedford R...	30	10-10½		Laconia O...	39	13½		do	12-14	47
Boott O...	34	12		do B...	37	13		Utica...	36	16½
do S...	40	13½		do E...	36	12½		do	48	27½
Commonwealth	48	16½		Lawrence A.	36	12½		do	58	38
O...	27	6½		do W...	36	11		do fine Non O	40	19
				do XX	36	15-15½				
				do LL	36	12-12½				

Brown Drills.			Delaines and			Corset Jeans.		
Width.	Price.		Worsted Fabrics.					
Appleton.....	15 1/2		PACIFIC MALLS FABRICS.			Amoskeg.....	14 1/2	
Amoskeg.....	15 1/2		Printed Delaines.....	20		Androskog's sat	18 1/2	
Hamilton.....	15 1/2		Japanese Stripes.....	20		Berkley.....	12 1/2	
do blue.....	19		Chintz Alpaca.....	20		Canoe River.....	12 1/2	
Laconia.....	15 1/2		Poplin Stripes.....	22 1/2		Hallowell Imp	14	
Lyman H.....	15 1/2		Imperial Repps.....	25		Ind. Orch. Imp	14	
Massachusetts G	15 1/2		Biartiz Stripes.....	22		Laconia.....	14 1/2	
Pepperell.....	15 1/2		Anilines.....	22		Namkeg sat.....	10 1/2	
Stark A.....	15 1/2		Armures.....	20		Paper Cambric.....		
<b>Bl'ched Sheetings</b>			3/4 Chlans.....	22 1/2		Lonsdale.....	11	
<b>and Shirtings.</b>			3/4 Berlin Cords.....	27 1/2		S. S. & Sons.....	11 1/2	
Amoskeg.....	46	18 1/2	3/4 Striped Satines.....	37 1/2		Warren.....	11 1/2	
do.....	42	17	3/4 Suez Cloth.....	37 1/2		High colors 1c higher.		
do A.....	36	15 1/2	3/4 Poplin Lustres.....	20		<b>Cotton Duck.</b>		
Androskog.....	36	16 1/2	3/4 Alpaca Lustres.....	22 1/2		Sail duck, 22in.....		
girtles.....	36	16 1/2	3/4 Corded Alpaca.....	23 1/2		W'd'by, 10 to 5.....	28-38	
Barlett.....	36	16 1/2	3/4 Poplin Alpaca.....	25		Fl'twing (1 to 1).....	40-46	
do.....	33	13 1/2	3/4 6-4 Poplins.....	27 1/2-37 1/2		Light duck.....		
do.....	31	12	3/4 Roubaix poplins.....	37 1/2		Bear duck (8 oz.).....	23	
Bates.....	45	19	3/4 Berlin stripes.....	35		do heavy (9 oz.).....	26	
do XX.....	36	16 1/2	3/4 Japanese stripes.....	37 1/2		Mont. Ravenscroft.....	25	
do BB.....	36	16	3/4 Nilson stripes.....	42 1/2		do.....	40in.	34
do B.....	33	14	3/4 Parpa stripes.....	37 1/2		<b>Bags.</b>		
Blackstone.....			3/4 Japanese checks.....	37 1/2		American.....	35	00
AA.....	36	15	<b>Tickings.</b>			Amoskeg.....	36	00
Boott B.....	36	15 1/2	Amosk'g ACA.....	29		Great Falls A.....	37	00
do.....	33	14 1/2	do A.....	22		Ludlow A.....	37	50
do O.....	30	12 1/2	do B.....	20		Lewiston A.....	37	50
Ellerston W 4-4	14 1/2		do C.....	18		Ontario A.....	40	00
Fruit of the.....			do D.....	16		Powhattan A.....	37	50
Loom.....	36	17	Cordis AAA.....	24		Stark A.....	43	50
Gr't Falls Q.....	36	16 1/2	do ACE.....	28		do C 8 bush.....	56	00
do S 81.....	12 1/2		do No. 2.....	25		<b>Domestic Ging-</b>		
do A 32.....	14 1/2		do No. 3.....	22		<b>hams.</b>		
do M 32.....	13 1/2		do No. 4.....	19		Amoskeg.....	15	
Lonsdale.....	36	17	do No. 5.....	17		Bates.....	14	
do Cambric.....	36	23	do No. 6.....	16		Caledonia.....	13 1/2	
N. Y. Mills.....	36	14	do No. 7.....	14		Downright.....	13 1/2	
Pepperell.....	6-4	37 1/2	do No. 8.....	12 1/2		Glasgow.....	13 1/2	
do.....	7-4	30	do B.....	11 1/2-12 1/2		Glenchester.....	12	
do.....	8-4	32 1/2	Lewiston A.....	36	31	Hartford.....	12 1/2	
do.....	9-4	37 1/2	Hamilton.....	22		Lancaster.....	14	
do.....	10-4	42 1/2	<b>Stripes.</b>			Namchester.....	12	
do.....	11-4	47 1/2	Albany.....	7 1/2		Park Mills.....	14	
Pocasset F 33.....	11		Aigodas.....	12 1/2-13 1/2		Peabody.....	12	
Utica.....	5-4	27 1/2	American.....	19-20		Quaker City.....	12 1/2	
do Nonp 6-4.....	35		Amoskeg.....	19		Renfrew.....	15	
do.....	9-4	52 1/2	Arkwright.....	14		Union.....	12 1/2	
do.....	10-4	57 1/2	Easton A.....	11-11 1/2		<b>Spool Cotton.</b>		
do heavy 36.....	18 1/2		Haymaker.....	11-11 1/2		Brooks, per doz.....		
do XX 10-4.....	57 1/2		Hamilton.....	17		200 yds.....	70	
Wametta.....	45	27 1/2	Whittenton A.....	17		J & P. Cont's.....	70	
do.....	40 1/2	25	do BB.....	14		Clark, John, Jr.	70	
do.....	36	19	do C.....	13 1/2		Clark's, Geo. A.	70	
<b>Prints.</b>			Caledonia, 70.....	22 1/2		Williamatic, 3	47 1/2	
American.....	11-11 1/2		do 80.....	24		cord.....	47 1/2	
Amoskeg.....	10-10 1/2		do 12.....	26 1/2		do 6 cord.....	40	
Bedford.....	8 1/2		do 8.....	16		Samosset.....	40	
Cochecho.....	12		do 15.....	27 1/2		Green & Dan-	42 1/2	
Garner & Co.....	10 1/2		do 18.....	27 1/2		icls.....	42 1/2	
Glenchester.....	11 1/2		Park, No. 60.....	17		Hadley.....	65-67 1/2	
do mourning.....	11		do 70.....	21		Holyoke.....	35	
Lodi.....	11		do 80.....	21		Sterling.....	70	
Manchester.....	11 1/2		do 90.....	23 1/2		<b>Carpets.</b>		
Merrimac D dk 11 1/2	12		do 100.....	25		Velvet, J. Cross-		
do W pk and pur.....	11 1/2		Albany.....	13		ley & Son's	2	60
Pacific.....	11 1/2		Amoskeg.....	24		best.....	2	40
Richmond's.....	11 1/2		Arlington.....	15		do do A No 1.....	2	45
Simpson 2d Monrn.....	11 1/2		Bedford.....	14 1/2		Tap Brussels.....	1	45
do black & white.....	11 1/2		Boston.....	12		Crossley & Son's.....	1	45
Sprague's fancies.....	11 1/2		Beaver Cr. AA	21		Eng. Brussels.....	2	20-20
Hamilton.....	11 1/2		Chester D K B 10 1/2	11		Hartford Carpet Co		
<b>Glazed Cambrics.</b>			Everett.....	22 1/2		Extra 3-ply.....	1	67 1/2
Amoskeg.....	9		Haymaker Bro	13 1/2		Imperial 3-ply.....	1	60
Garner.....	9		Hamilton.....	20		Med. super.....	1	30
Harmony.....	9		Manchester.....	20		Body Brus 5 fra.....	2	20
Manville.....	9		Otis AXA.....	20		do 4 do 2.....	2	00
Pequot.....	9		do BB.....	20		do 3 do 1.....	2	00
Red Cross.....	9		do CC.....	17		Hemp, plain, 36 in	22	
Victory H.....	9					do ex plain, 36 in	33	

### IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending August 8, 1872, and the corresponding weeks of 1871 and 1870 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1872.					
	1870	1871	1872		
	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Value.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	1,321	2,150	1,117	\$487,502	\$902,093
do cotton.....	942	1,705	1,487	262,865	477,832
do silk.....	315	770	668	301,110	577,441
do flax.....	1,112	1,727	777	217,947	227,499
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	305	1,007	502	100,627	286,404
Total.....	3,945	7,203	4,551	\$1,369,951	\$2,668,202
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.					
	1870	1871	1872		
	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Value.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	1,128	1,117	3,010	\$418,666	\$1,653,833
do cotton.....	327	430	1,764	327,229	646,503
do silk.....	147	173	217	158,620	363,612
do flax.....	833	534	1,590	117,764	109,774
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	54	46	292	20,493	102,156
Total.....	2,519	2,299	6,832	\$907,771	\$2,675,878
Add ent'd for consump'n.....	1,426	4,904	4,551	\$462,180	\$2,668,202
Total thrown upon m'rkt.....	3,945	7,203	11,383	\$1,369,951	\$5,344,080
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.					
	1870	1871	1872		
	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Value.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	934	1,648	1,582	\$362,094	\$795,519
do cotton.....	348	748	929	282,782	478,182
do silk.....	72	279	347	89,301	197,987
do flax.....	278	466	387	84,550	116,695
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	19	144	273	11,765	61,748
Total.....	1,651	3,277	3,518	\$809,192	\$1,650,131
Add ent'd for consump'n.....	2,294	7,203	4,551	\$560,759	\$2,668,202
Total entered at the port.....	3,945	10,480	8,069	\$1,369,951	\$4,318,333

### GENERAL

#### PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, 1st sort \$100 b.....	68 25
BRADSTUTTS—See special report.	
BUILDING MATERIALS.	
Bricks—Com. hard.....	5 00 @ 9 50
Crotons.....	16 00 @ 18 00
Philadelphias.....	35 00 @ 40 00
Cement—Rosendale.....	1 00 @ 1 10
Lime—Rockl'd com. 5 bbl.....	1 15 @ 1 25
Rockland, lump.....	1 15 @ 1 25
Lumber—Southern pine.....	28 00 @ 45 00
White pine box boards.....	31 00 @ 33 00
White pine mer. bx b'ds.....	32 00 @ 34 00
Clear pine.....	19 00 @ 20 00
Spruce boards & planks.....	30 00 @ 32 00
H-mock b'ds & plank.....	27 00 @ 34 00
Nails—Cut, 10d. 60d. & kg.....	5 75 @ 7 75
Clinch, 2 to 3 in. & over.....	7 75 @ 7 75
Yellow metal, sh. & sl.....	30 @ 32
Copper.....	45 @ 45
Paints—Lead, white, Ameri-	11 1/2 @ 12
can, pure, in oil.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Zinc, wh., dry, No. 1.....	8 @ 9 1/2
Zinc, wh. No. 1, in oil.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Paris wh., Eng 100 lbs.....	2 25 @ 2 50
BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
State half strains, fine.....	27 @ 28
do com. to good.....	12 @ 20
Western strains.....	13 @ 17
Cheese—factory, fine.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do com. to gd.....	9 1/2 @ 11
COAL.	
Auction sale of Scranton, July 31:	
20,000 tons lump.....	3 20 @ 3 25
10,000 tons steamboat.....	3 25 @ 3 50
15,000 tons grade.....	3 40 @ 3 45
30,000 tons stove.....	3 85 @ 3 95
17,000 tons chestnut.....	3 42 1/2 @ 3 47 1/2
Newcastle gas, 2,240 b. 800.....	15 @ 15
Liverpool gas canal.....	15 @ 15
Liverpool house canal.....	20 @ 20
COFFEE.—See special report.	
COPPER—Boils.....	
Sheathing, new (over.....	45 @ 45
Braziers (over 16 oz.).....	45 @ 45
American ingot.....	53 1/2 @ 53 1/2
COTTON—See special report.	
DRUGS & DYES—Alum.....	
Argols, crude.....	23 @ 29
Argols, refined.....	31 @ 34
Arsenic, powdered, g'd.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Bi carb. soda, N. eastle.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Bi chro. potash, St'ch.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Bleaching powder.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brinstone, cru. & ton, g'd.....	34 @ 35 30
Brinstone, Am. roll.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Chlorate potash.....	42 @ 42
Caustic soda.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cochineal, Honan.....	62 @ 62
Cochineal, Mexican.....	60 @ 62
Cream tartar, Fr. pr.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cubeb, East India.....	8 @ 8
Cutch.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Sal soda, Newcas. g'd.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Ginseng, Western.....	9 @ 10 1/2
Ginseng, Southern.....	15 @ 15
Jalap.....	45 @ 45
Lac dry, goods & fine.....	20 @ 30
Licorice paste, Calabria.....	36 @ 36
Licorice paste, Sicily.....	24 @ 25
Madder, Dutch.....	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Madder, Fr. K. X. F.....	9 @ 10
Nut's, blue Aleppo, g'd.....	20 @ 21 1/2
Opium, Turk. (60 to 66 lb).....	15 @ 15 1/2
Opium, Turk. in bond, g'd 53 @	5 30
Prussiate potash, Amer.....	16 @ 16
Quicksilver.....	10 @ 10
Quinine.....	2 @ 2
Rhubarb, China.....	50 @ 1 50
Sal soda, Newcastle, g'd.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Shell Lac.....	38 @ 47
Soda ash.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sugar lead, white.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Vitriol, blue.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FISH—Dry cod.....	
Mackerel, No. 1, shore.....	6 25 @ 6 25
Mackerel, No. 1, Baltic.....	6 10 @ 6 10
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, new.....	6 15 @ 6 15
Mackerel, No. 2, shore new.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay, new.....	9 00 @ 9 00
FLAX—North River.....	15 @ 18
FRUITS—See groceries.	
GUNNIES.—See report under Cotton.	
GUNPOWDER.	
Shipping & 25 lb keg.....	4 00 @ 4 00
Min. & Blasting.....	3 50 @ 3 50
HAY—No. Rahip's.....	
new \$100 b.....	95 @ 1 30
HEMP—Am. dressed, 7 ton, 100.....	
30 @ 32 00	30 @ 32 00
American undressed.....	10 @ 10 00
Russia, clean.....	10 @ 10 00
Manila, current.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sisal.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Jute.....	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
HIDES.	
Dry—Buenos Ayrs.....	25 @ 26
Montevideo.....	24 @ 24 1/2
Corrientes.....	24 @ 24 1/2
Rio Grande.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Orinoco.....	23 @ 23 1/2
California.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Maracaibo.....	15 @ 16
Bahia.....	15 @ 16
Dry Salt—Maracaibo, g'd.....	13 @ 14
Pernambuco.....	13 @ 14
Matamoros.....	15 @ 16
Sal.....	11 @ 12
Well Salted.....	11 @ 12
Buenos Ayres.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rio Grande.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
California.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Texas & South.....	12 1/2 @ 13
East India.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Calcutt. city slt.....	13 @ 17
Calcutta, dead green.....	14 @ 14
Calcutta, buffalo, 7 @.....	14 @ 14
HOPS—Crop of 1871.....	
80 @ 50 00	80 @ 50 00
Crop of 1870.....	42 @ 35 00
Imperial, Am. No. 1, 7 ton.....	23 @ 24 1/2
Pig, American No. 2.....	49 00 @ 52
Pig, American Forge.....	48 00 @ 52
Pig, Scotch No. 1.....	52 00 @ 57
Pig, Scotch No. 2.....	52 00 @ 57